The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN

The War in Europe.

Large Body of French Troops Moving on Forbach.

The Prussian Generals Adopt a New Style of Military Tactics.

Continued Skirmishing Between the Outposts of the Opposing Armies.

The French Baltic Fleet to be Largely Reinforced.

Departure of the French Troops from Rome.

A Strong War Feeling Exhibited by the Danish People.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, July 31—Midnight.—A despatch from Paris states that the Emperor's headquarters to-night are at St. Avold, near the frontier. This indicates a general engagement close at hand.

A Belgian army of observation occupies a line between Liege and Aix La Chapelle.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Presse* says there has been no fighting on the banks of the Rhine as has been widely rumored. The advance posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon Lauter River. Several Prussian scouting-parties lately crossed the Saar. Their movements were plainly seen by the French. It is not thought that the Prussian force is so great in that neighborhood as at first supposed.

A number of Prussian soldiers who deserted and came into the French lines have been sent to Tours.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Saarbruck Thursday: A company of infantry and a squadron of Uhlanes entered the town this morning. About fifty of the infantry have gone out to reconnoitre. The report, that thirty or forty Prussian infantry, from Saarlouis, had discomfited a squadron of cavalry and three companies of infantry, is [illegible]. The owner of a mill near Ludenbach [illegible] skirmish took place came into [illegible] with the intelligence that six [illegible] had appeared on the [illegible] first artillery [illegible]

The sam[illegible] Our patrols [illegible] than usual [illegible] concealed in a [illegible] them and wound[illegible] [illegible] of the second battalion, Fortieth Regiment, and two other men were wounded in the different patrols. The French are making a bridge over the Saar, between Grosbliederstorf and Hanweiler, near Saarguemines. The work done, yesterday, on the top of the hill, turns out to be a protected battery. Two cannon have appeared there. Fighting is expected in the course of a day or two.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The French Mediterranean fleet has arrived at Brest, and will go north to join the Baltic fleet.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, says the government has decided that during the war, no person, of whatever nationality, will be permitted to enter or leave France without a passport. This, however, is not applicable to subjects of those States actually at war with France. They can only travel in the interior with the special permission of the Minister of the Interior.

The *Journal Officiel* also says the French citizens expelled from Baden were subjected to outrageous treatment. They were conducted to the frontiers in chains and made to pay for the places wherein they were locked up to escape the violence of the people.

The Duke of Cadore is now in Stockholm on a mission from the French Government, and will go to Copenhagen on similar business.

La Liberte opposes the suggested occupation of Belgium by Great Britain, claiming that it would disgust Belgium, wound France, and bring Russia and Austria into the war.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following despatch was received this morning by cable:

"*To Secretary Fish, Washington:*

"The French Government now requires passports from all persons entering or leaving France."

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Gaulois* says it is proposed to form a corps of volunteer artillerymen in Paris, under command of former pupils of the Polytechnic School. The corps is designed for the special defence of Paris in case of need.

No news of a serious engagement between the armies yet—5 p. m.—received.

The *Journal Officiel* has information going to show that the sympathy of the people of the Danubian principalities is heartily with the French.

The *Public* says the French Government has contracted for a cable between Calais and some point in Jutland, Denmark, in order that the operations of the Baltic fleet may be reported to and directed from the capital.

The *Presse* denies that the Prince of Wales, now in Copenhagen, sympathizes with Denmark in her complaints against Prussia.

The Emperor has thanked the railway companies for the celerity and prudence with which they transported troops to the frontier.

The Council of Ministers meets three times a week at St. Cloud. The Empress presides.

A son of Abdel Kader has asked permission of the Emperor to enlist in a regiment of Turcos.

The *Journal Officiel* says it was through the advice of Magne, late Minister of Finance, that the Empress decided to resort to a loan instead of issuing new Treasury bonds.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* declares that the order excluding all correspondents from the French lines is absolute.

The French War Department has peremptorily denied the request of Captain Hore, of the British navy, and attache of the British Legation in Paris, to visit the navy yard at Cherbourg, intimating that his object is to take notes of the fortifications, workshops, and fleet.

Orders have been promulgated in Paris, that the enemy's private property be respected in France as it is in Germany.

There is a bitter feeling on the Bourse against German bankers, who are accused of sending specie to Prussia.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article assuring the world that however brutal the treatment of Frenchmen in Germany, Germans here will receive nothing but kindness.

The Chancellor of the French Legation at Berlin, who remained there after the declaration of war, has been required by the Prussian authorities to give his parole and to leave the city.

A newspaper of Marseilles has been fined 500 francs for its offence against the authority of the Empress, and its chief editor condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, with a fine of 2,000 francs, for writing an article tending to excite insubordination among the troops.

The *Gaulois* states that Henri Rochefort has been officially notified that he will not be released from confinement until he has served out the terms of the several sentences pronounced against him. He will, consequently, remain in prison four months longer.

The editors of the *Marseillaise* now in confinement were placed on parole after the appearance of their letter announcing the suspension of that journal.

A letter from Pere Hyacinthe protesting against the dogma of Papal infallibility has appeared, but causes no sensation. The Catholic organs attack the letter and its author with much bitterness.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Moniteur* says Herr Kladko, who arrived from Vienna, has seen the Emperor and Duke De Gramont several times, and it is believed that he is charged with a confidential mission. So far, however, his language is expressive of neutrality.

General Bourbaki left [illegible] and went to the [illegible] headquarters, at [illegible]

It is believed here that Prince Napoleon, the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] letter to the clergy, [illegible] the necessity of France.

It is stated that the Emperor, before his departure for the Rhine, wrote to the Pope explaining the causes of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

PRUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Private telegrams say the French fleet has [illegible] Hamburg.

Fifteen ships, laden with stone, are moored in the Elbe, below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

King William left for the front at 6 o'clock last evening. The Queen attended him to the railway station. Multitudes of enthusiastic people collected there, and flags and flowers were without end.

The hesitation about opening hostilities, and the delay in the imperial declaration of war, are here ascribed to the consciousness on the part of Napoleon that the war would be long and painful, owing to the superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot, as already demonstrated in encounters between skirmishers.

The Duke of Augustenburg is serving as a General in the Bavarian army, and the Duke of Nassau has accepted a position on the Staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Preparations for war on the part of Prussia are being carried on with great activity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne, and an entrenched camp is established in the triangle formed by Cologne, Coblentz and Treves. The fine park in Cologne, and the chateau of the banker Oppenheim have been razed. Mayence is in a state of siege, and occupied by 60,000 soldiers. Trenches have been opened in front of the city, and persons unable to provide themselves with six weeks' provisions have been notified to depart. A large force is encamped on the heights of St. Hubert, overlooking the valley of the Nahe, which will protect an important group of coal mines at that place, and command the junction of the railroad from Saarbruck to Landen. Large rafts are descending the Rhine at all hours with provisions and military munitions between Mayence and Coblentz, and a formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been collected.

In consequence of new instructions from the War Office, there will be an entire change of tactics. Henceforth there will be no open campaign. The tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in a siege, viz: An advance under cover of entrenchments. The Rhine provinces are being covered with improvised works. The country between Coblentz and Mayence is entirely cut up in [illegible]. The [illegible] defence requires a new mode of attack; hence the delay of the French advance. A Prussian corps has been stationed as a curtain in the Black Forest. The principal forces are concentrated on the triangular section of country formed by the Rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Saar. The last two rivers form the line of defence. The left of the army rests on the Rhine, near Landen, and the right stretches out to the Moselle, near Treves.

A reward of five hundred thalers is offered for the capture of a French mitrailleur.

It is believed that Prussia will raise her army to a million and a quarter of soldiers and advance on France.

The day after the declaration of war, General VonMoltke said if Napoleon did not reach the Rhine by the 21st, he would never cross above Mayence.

Saar Luis has been recently fortified, and serves as a centre. In case of necessity, the Prussians can fall back on Mayence and Coblentz, which protect the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formidable corps in reserve.

Despatches from Saarbruck report that no operations of importance occurred along the entire line yesterday.

A fierce attack by the French was repulsed vigorously by the Prussians to-day. A large body of French troops has moved on Forbach.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is certain that England will take action to defend Belgium. The *Times* says that Gladstone's speech at the Mansion House meeting, on Saturday evening, proves that he recognizes war and is ready to meet it.

A French squadron is still cruising off Thurso.

[illegible] that British troops now occupy Ant[illegible]

[illegible] news of a battle. The streets are [illegible] usual. One is that the French [illegible] before Hamburg and attacked [illegible] not, however, generally credited.

[illegible]

[illegible] the King of Wurtemberg is [illegible] that Germany will be ruined by [illegible] years, and that emigration to [illegible] swell to enormous proportions.

[illegible] that Napoleon erred in not visiting [illegible] Bavaria. He would thereby have [illegible] of all Southern Germany. [illegible] impossible now, because it [illegible] of correspondence with [illegible] to the secret treaty is [illegible] made [illegible] contents have in the main been anticipated.

In the Lords, to-day, a bill giving the government power to call out the militia was introduced under a suspension of the rules.

The Enlistment bill passed.

Amendments were made to the Education bill, and it was read a third time. Adjourned.

In the Commons, to-night, the government proposed to add 20,000 men to the army, and submitted an estimate requiring 2,000,000 sterling for the purpose. The artillery was reported in the most effective state, and the militia rapidly recruiting.

Disraeli rose to make some inquiries. He thought the traditional silence and reserve of the government should now be dismissed. He especially desired to be enlightened as to what extent England, at the Congress of Vienna, guaranteed to Prussia her Saxon acquisitions. Such guarantee, if it still held good, would involve England in the present quarrel. He wanted to know what ground had been taken by the government. He urged that the army be kept up to the greatest strength, and closed with the declaration that England, while she observed the treaties, would maintain the rights and independence of others.

Mr. Gladstone took exceptions to the historical statements of the gentleman, and gave his version of events down to the present day. He said the policy of the government was not one of armed neutrality, but of friendship to both combatants. He declared that the obligations of the Vienna treaty ended with the German Empire. The government was doing everything to enforce the observance of neutrality, but British power was restricted to British waters. All legal restraints had been imposed on the sale of coal.

A rambling debate followed between lesser members on the State of the army and navy, which lasted till a late hour. No facts of importance were brought out.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Our correspondent at Frankfort writes on Friday, repeating, that it is fully believed that it is the purpose of the Prussians to enter France. Many American families in Frankfort and vicinity are trying to get away.

Hamburg is filled with Americans.

The latest London opinion is that the French mean something at Strasbourg, and that there will be either a double movement against the Palatinate and Baden, or that the massing of troops at Metz is to some extent a feint.

Three members of Parliament, Sir C. W. Dilke, Mr. Winterbottom, and Edgerton Herbert, leave Thursday for the Prussian army.

In the Commons, to-day, the debate on the war question brought out a large crowd of persons, who filled the galleries and other places. The feeling of the House was again strongly marked in favor of an energetic policy. When Cardwell, Secretary of War, proposed the vote for 20,000 additional troops, and two million sterling he was warmly cheered. So was Gladstone when he told Stapleton that if colliers are chartered to attend the fleet of a belligerent to supply coal, they will to all practical intents and purposes become storeships attached to that fleet, and will come under the operation of the foreign enlistment act.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Late advices from Rome say the Pope will be driven out before the end of August.

ROME, Aug. 1.—His Holiness yesterday received General Dumont, commandant of the French troops. Another detachment of the French army left Civita Vecchia for Marseilles on Sunday.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—Negotiations between Italy and France, for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italian soil, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian Government guaranteed preservation and order in Rome, and the French troops evacuated the city.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The French Government has received from Italy ample assurance of the observance of the convention for the withdrawal of the French troops from the Roman States. It is asserted that the Pope, having been advised by some to go to Malta, and, by other, to remain in Rome, has decided to stay.

The Roman police have seized a quantity of arms secreted in the city.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—The *Nazione* states that an alliance to secure the neutrality of England, Austria, and Italy, is nearly completed by those powers.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—Captain General De Rodas has asked for 14,000 reinforcements for Cuba. In view of this demand, some journals urge that the government consider seriously the condition of the island.

No day is yet fixed for the assembling of the Cortes.

The French Cabinet has made an explanation of the recent expressions regarding Spain, to Senor Olozaga, which are considered satisfactory.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—Serrano arrived yesterday and presided at a meeting of the Council, at which it was decided unanimously not to convoke the Cortes at present.

It is asserted that Prim has promised the granting of an amnesty during August.

DENMARK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at Copenhagen writes, on Tuesday, that Denmark's neutrality is believed to be temporary. The manoeuvres are finished at Camp Hald, yet there is no intention to [illegible] camp, being [illegible] up of the troops [illegible] to the [illegible] though the [illegible] are [illegible] to have been [illegible]

The *Fadrelandet* [illegible] ing is decidedly warlike. The moment has arrived for Denmark to throw off the mask and openly side with France. The government is steadily for neutrality. The Cabinet will resign if the war party gets the upper hand.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Aug. 1.—The Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplementary credit of 6,000,000 for defence, and has authorized the calling out of next year's contingent, when necessary.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—It is stated that Austria and Italy have settled upon a treaty which insures their neutrality.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31, via PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Vice Roy of Egypt embarks to-day, on his return to Alexandria.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Terrific Boiler Explosion on the Mississippi—Twelve Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Another terrible steamboat disaster occurred at Pacific Place, thirty miles above here, at 12 o'clock last night. The stern wheeler Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of her crew and passengers, and then took fire. Mr. Singleton, second clerk, states that just as the watch was called the explosion took place. In a moment the boat was wrapped in flames, and nothing was left for the survivors but to plunge into the river and swim some 200 yards to the nearest shore. Owing to darkness of the night it was impossible to render assistance to the wounded.

As the books of the principal officers were lost, it is impossible to obtain a full list of the lost. The following, however, are known to be lost: Captain A. N. Jordan, Cincinnati; Thaddeus [illegible], first clerk, Newport, Ky.; Ash Taylor, second mate, Long Beach; Wm. Bailey, second [illegible], New Richmond, Ohio; Ali. Carnes, second cook, Pittsburgh, and a colored chambermaid, name unknown. Charlie Jordan, steersman, son of the Captain, died soon after being rescued. Fatally injured: [illegible] Long, bookkeeper, Cincinnati; Dick Cage, colored cook, New Richmond, Ohio; colored party, name unknown; George Williams, colored deck hand, St. Louis, severely wounded; A. R. Singleton, second clerk, Newport, Ky., scalded down the body and limbs; James Corcoran, Richard Nichols, Epi Marshal, colored deck hands, Cincinnati, slightly scalded; N. S. Raybon, T. M. Gill, deck hands, Louisville; Ed. Patterson, alias, Newport, Ky.

Saved: Z. M. Ashford, engineer, Newport; Wash. Meredith, second engineer, Pittsburgh; Henry Shelby, colored, pantryman, Detroit; George Panderlin, colored, texas tender, Cincinnati; John Clay, steersman, Cincinnati; Joseph Negly, Cincinnati; John Parker, New Orleans; Benjamin West, colored, New Orleans; Charlie Smith, colored, Louisville; the latter deck hands, and the following deck passengers: John Plymasser, John Pohl, Cincinnati; Herman Meyer, New Orleans; and a German, wife, and child, name unknown.

Some two hours after the explosion, the steamer City of Cairo hove in sight, and went to the relief of the sufferers, and all who were recovered were taken on board and brought here. As soon as the news of the disaster was received the citizens hurried to the wharf. Everything possible was done for the wounded, who, by order of Mayor Johnson, were taken in ambulances to the City Hospital, where every attention is being shown them. They and the saved lost all their clothing and baggage, but were partially supplied by the officers, crew, and passengers of the City of Cairo, of whose conduct they speak in the warmest terms. The Cairo was bound for St. Louis, but turned back, after using every effort to recover the ladies lost. The Spray floated down about two miles and lodged on a bar, where she and the barge burned to the water's edge. She was seven years old, and belonged to Captain S. Patterson, of Newport, who had stepped off for the trip, leaving Captain Jordan in charge. The boat had near three hundred crates of queensware, four cabin and seven deck passengers, nineteen deck hands and roustabouts. It is believed by Mr. Singleton that twenty-six lives were lost.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Further particulars of the Silver Spray disaster are received. It is now ascertained that there were forty-five persons on the boat. Of these twenty-six have been found, two of whom, Jordan and Long, have since died, the latter in the hospital. Out of nineteen roustabouts only seven were recovered, five of whom are in the hospital, severely wounded. Four white ones, who shipped here, were lost; also a German who got aboard here by mistake and refused to go to shore in the coal barge. Two cabin boys, named Sach and Cormack, and Mary Brach, chambermaid, are also known to be lost. Anton Shepers, wife and child, were known to be saved. Richard Doyle, watchman; Henry Rawlison, colored porter; and Wm. Dunbar were severely wounded, and are also in the hospital.

The City of Alton arrived here at noon, but brings no additional particulars save that the wreck of the barge was still burning when she passed.

Soon after their arrival here, Engineers Ashford and Meredith; Mate James Corcoran; carpenter Wade; and pilot E. Patterson, went before Captain Washington, Local Inspector, and made written statements to the effect that while the boat lay here the boilers were carefully examined, and then cleaned, and everything was in good condition. While at New Orleans a new sheet had been put in to replace a defective one. All worked well on the passage up. The boat left here at 6 p. m. At 11 the engineers changed watch. Ashford tried the water and examined the boilers. He found the steam gauge indicating 124 pounds. The supply doctor worked well, as it had done on the whole trip. He was oiling the crank wrists when the explosion occurred. In an instant all was darkness, and till the boat took fire nothing could be seen. The debris of the wreck was so piled up on the furnaces that the fire could not be extinguished.

Meredith testified to having tried the water before going off watch. Everything was in good condition. The government safety gauge was locked in the box and blew off very low. He had been ordered never to allow more than 124 pounds of steam. After the explosion he made several trips with a life boat. Thinks only the middle and starboard boilers exploded.

Richard Cage, cook, states that the explosion was caused by the stopping of the doctors, by which the boilers were nearly dry and red hot.

T. W. Gill, deck hand, says the fire was caused by a falling lamp from the cabin after the explosion, after which the people all took to the barge, but the wreck of the cabin falling over on the barge, it took fire, causing the people, burned and maimed, to rush into the water. The explosion blew the freight toward the barge, so that the hawsers could not be cut.

The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the conduct of the people on shore, and the officers, crew and passengers of the City of Cairo.

Portions of the wreck have been passing here this afternoon.

INDIANA.

Railroad Items—Turners' Reunion—Died.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Mr. Francis Fellowes, of New Haven, Conn., the President of the air-line route from this city to Evansville, was in the city to-day. He says the rejection of the injunction to prohibit the Mayor of Evansville from issuing the $300,000 to aid in the construction of the road, removes the last obstacle in the way to a speedy completion of the road. It will be built under the old charter granted to Olliver [illegible] Smith some fifteen years ago. The work will be commenced as soon as the proper materials can be procured and laborers gotten here.

The Turners of the Northwest hold a reunion in this city on the 28th inst.

Hon. John Sutherland, an old citizen of this county, died yesterday.

Child Burned to Death—The Exhibition of Textile Fabrics at Indianapolis—List of Manufactories Contributing Goods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—A little boy 4 years old, son of Ingraham Fletcher, a banker of this city, was burned to death this afternoon in a stable. The child, with several other children, were playing in the stable, and it is supposed set fire to some hay.

The exposition of textile fabrics will be informally opened to-morrow. A large number of exhibitors and visitors arrived to-day. The following main factories and woollen mills have goods on exhibition: Steubenville, Wooster, Bucyrus, Tiffin, and Lockland, Ohio, woolen mills; Stearns & Foster, Cincinnati, cotton batting; Putnam, Hooker & Co., agents for several cotton mills in Ohio; box of goods from Brigham Young's mill, Salt Lake City; Peru, Terre Haute, Columbus and Seymour, Indiana, woollen mills; Hoosier Mills, Indianapolis; Geiersdorf mills, Rome, Ind.; Lawrenceburg, Ind., Mills; Home Knitting Company, Indianapolis; Monitor Mills, Lafayette, Ind.; Columbus, Ga., Cotton Manufacturing Company; Kendallville mills, Alabama; Cardington, Ohio, woolen mills; Danville, Ill., woollen mills; Joliet, Ill., woollen mills; South Bend Woollen Mill Company; Buena Vista Cotton Mills; Fox River Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Ill.; Warsaw and Seneca, Ill., Woollen Mills; Racine, Ill., Woollen Mills; Hope Woollen Mills, Louisville, Ky.; Anderson Woollen Mills, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio, Woollen Mills; Davenport, Iowa, Woollen Mills; Bradley Woollen Mills, Allegheny City, Pa.; Louisville, Ky., Cotton Mills; [illegible], Ill., Woollen Mills; Duckworth and Spencer double dressed hemp. A number of others are expected to report to-night and to-morrow. The machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods on exhibition is from the best manufacturers of the United States. The opening ceremonies will take place to-morrow evening, by an address of welcome by W. C. Larkington, President of the Board of Trade, and Mayor Macauley, and reply by President Bowen on the part of the association. Addresses will also be made by Governor Baker, Senator Morton, ex-Senator Hendricks, and others.

Boiler Explosion Near Mount Vernon—Two Men Killed and Three Badly Wounded.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 1.—A portable engine boiler exploded near Mount Vernon, on Saturday, killing two men and horribly mutilating three others.

Voorhees on the Stump.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 1.—The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees made a political speech to a large audience at the Beach Grove in this city this evening.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Militia Troubles.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has not yet returned from Yanceyville, where he went on Saturday to serve writs, the last issued by Chief Justice Pearson.

The reports of the arrest of thirty more citizens of Alamance are confirmed.

It is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Burgen tied up several persons by the thumbs to make them confess that they were Ku-Klux.

Three companies of United States troops arrived yesterday from Fort Washington. It is said that two companies have been ordered to Yanceyville.

THE WEST.

Mormon Emigrants En Route for Salt Lake.

OMAHA, Aug. 1.—About 500 Mormon emigrants, for Salt Lake, passed West to-day. The party was made up of English, Swiss, Scotch, and Germans, of the laboring classes.

The insult reported to have been offered to General Augur, by the Mormons at Salt Lake, is stated to have been a pure fabrication.

Heavy Store Robbery at Englewood, N. J.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A. M. Brown's clothing store at Englewood, N. J., was robbed of $3,000 worth of goods last night, and the citizens have formed a vigilance committee for the arrest of the thieves.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Crude petroleum inactive and declining; sales of 1,000 bbls spot or August [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

August Statement of the Public Debt.

Decrease During July, $17,034,129.74.

Political Prospects in South Carolina.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—South Carolina letters received here give some information as to the political prospects in that State. The so-called citizens' movement has not much strength outside of the regular Democratic lines, and Governor Scott will be re-elected by a large majority. The notorious Whittemore will run again in the First Congressional District, either as a regular or independent candidate, and his popularity is such among the negroes that he seems likely enough to present himself once more for admission. In the Second District there is a Republican split. One wing has nominated Brown, and the other wing has selected Delarge, a colored man, and present Land Commissioner of the State. The conservatives are doing what they can to widen the Republican breach, in the hope of electing their nominee in the Third District. Hoge, the present member, has been thrown overboard, and Elliott, a prominent [illegible] speaker, gets the nomination, while some of Hoge's friends talk of bolting. In the Fourth District the convention did not nominate on the first day of its session. Wallace, member of the present House, got ten votes, and nineteen were divided between three other candidates. One white man, Epping, and one colored man, [illegible], have been nominated as representatives at large, on the theory that the State will be entitled to six members in the next House. The conservatives have not yet made any of their nominations. The colored Republicans are putting Cardozo, the present Secretary of State, and colored man, forward as a candidate to succeed Robinson in the National Senate.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The fact that the Navy Department has ordered an examination of the famous and expensive Stevens battery, is not to be taken as an indication that the government is about to purchase it, for no intention of this sort exists at present. The will of Mr. Stevens left one million of dollars for its completion, with orders that it should be given to the State of New Jersey, and in the event of her non-acceptance that it should be sold for the benefit of his estate. New Jersey has already taken steps in the matter, and Congress, at its late session, passed an act allowing her to receive it from the executors of Mr. Stevens' will. They think it can be finished in three or four months, and it has been partially and informally examined in the interest of the Prussian Government. Whether it could be sold to that power during a time of war may, perhaps, be an open question; but she has not signified any desire to buy it. The French Government, so far as is known, has not even thought of it. As we are without any vessels that could successfully meet some of those lately built abroad, the Secretary of the Navy, in view of the remotely possible contingencies, thought it best to have this monster examined, so that if the department is ever called on to act, it can do so intelligently; but the examination does not cover any present intent to purchase, or any fear of foreign complications.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

No war despatches have been received to-day, so far as any outsider is informed, and it is not known at any of the departments or at the White House that any reason exists why the President should come here this week. It was thought by some persons that he might soon issue a proclamation enjoining neutrality between France and Prussia, but the latest information on this point is that he does not propose doing so at present. Neither of those powers has yet offered to buy anything of our government, though it is understood that France is making some purchases from private individuals in this country of articles not contraband of war. The French and Prussian Ministers have both been informed that such purchases are allowable. The story that Berthemy has made approaches on the subject of iron-clads has no foundation in fact.

THE FRENCH LEGATION.

M. De Noirmont, the new Third Secretary of the French Legation, has just arrived here. He left Paris on the 18th of last month, just after the war broke out, but brings no information for the public. M. De Bellonnet, the new First Secretary, is now Charge de l'Affaires at Stockholm, and it is not known when he will arrive here.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

General Terry, former commander of the Stonewall Jackson brigade, has been nominated by the Democrats in the district made up of the southwestern counties of Virginia. His chances of election are thought to be good.

COLORED SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Maryland Grand Division Sons of Temperance, at its quarterly meeting just closed, gave its consent to the formation of a colored grand division in that State, provided the Most Worthy Patriarch furnish grand and subordinate divisions with a separate and distinct password, and the officer of the order is expected in Baltimore this week, to organize the first colored grand division of the United States.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for August:

Public debt outstanding	$2,475,[illegible]
Interest	34,[illegible]
Total	$2,510,[illegible]
Amount in the Treasury:	
Coin	$ 102,[illegible]
Currency	38,[illegible]
Total	$ 14[illegible]
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,369,[illegible]
Decrease of debt during the past month	17,034,129.74
Decrease since March 1, 1870	69,004,001.17
Pacific Railroad bonds outstanding	64,[illegible]
Interest thereon accrued and not yet paid	328,[illegible]
Interest paid by the United States	8,[illegible]
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,[illegible]
Balance of interest paid by the United States	4,[illegible]

ACCIDENT TO COMMISSIONER DELANO.

Commissioner Delano fell from a wagon at Mount Vernon on Friday, and fractured his right arm very badly. The accident will keep him at his home for several weeks.

OHIO.

The Fight for the Democratic Nomination in the Fifth Congressional District.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Aug. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth District will be held at Wapakoneta, to-morrow. It is expected that very interesting and lively fighting will be done. The district is composed of Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock, Mercer, Van Wert, and Wyandot Counties, and each have from one to three candidates in the field, so it necessarily follows that a large number will be slaughtered. A number of the most prominent candidates from different parts of the district left here, this afternoon, for the field of carnage with their hangers-on and right bowers. It looks now to an outsider as if Callen, of Mercer, and Jameson, of this city, carry the most strength, but in case of a hard fight it is said to be more than probable that the Hon. William Mungen will slip in at the last moment, and carry off the prize with a re-nomination, although he claims now not to be a candidate. Mungen possesses great strength among the repudiationists, and they abound in great numbers in the district.

Election at Wooster.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Aug. 1.—At a special election held here to-day for city Marshal, the Democracy elected John Bolus over his Republican competitor by a majority of 202, the largest ever given here for a municipal officer.

An ordinance for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors was also balloted for, resulting in its defeat by a majority of eight.

Southern Freights from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade, Mr. McNeale submitted a report in reference to rates to Southern points during the close of the Louisville Canal. He thinks all difficulty concerning overcharges will be obviated, and says the general freight agent of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad has made a schedule on which all lower river boats agree to [illegible]. Connecting steamers agree that the I. & C. R. R. may guarantee rates, and give through bills of lading.

MICHIGAN.

Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 1.—Both houses spent most of the day in Committee of the Whole considering amendments. In the Senate the debate was general and desultory, ranging over all questions connected with railroad aid propositions, but the day was devoted to an interchange of opinions, and no votes of any significance were taken.

In the House the validating amendment was considered, and all amendments designed to change it in any important respects were rejected. It was finally reported back and placed in the order of third reading.

The future aid amendment was amended by striking out the word "taxpaying," before electors, and requiring a residence of three months in a township or city before any one is entitled to vote on a railroad aid question. When the House adjourned the amendment was pending before the committee.

The Senate to-day passed a bill for the collection of social statistics, and reconsidered and laid on the table the bill regulating the introduction of hydraulic works into villages and cities.

As to the ultimate result of the railroad aid amendments, the matter still continues very much mixed.

KENTUCKY.

County Elections.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—The election in Covington to-day passed without disturbance, though there was much excitement. The vote was divided between Democratic and Citizens' candidates. On the Citizens' ticket the Marshal was elected by 38 majority. The Democrats elected L. R. Baker, Mayor, and all the rest of the city and county officers.

In Newport the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—The election to-day for county officers, notwithstanding the introduction of the colored element, was peaceable and quiet [illegible]

[illegible] for county officers, good order and quiet prevailing. Boyle gives the Democratic ticket an average majority of 300. Frankfort is Democratic by 200 majority. Franklin County by 200. Lexington and Fayette Counties Democratic by 60 to 80 majority. In Warren County the Democratic majority is not less than [illegible].

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Business was partially suspended in Wall street to-day in consequence of the funeral of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, who was a leading member of the Stock Exchange. There were small transactions in all the markets, and general dulness. The most important financial news from abroad was the announcement that the Prussian Government is about to call on the German people for a new loan in the shape of a 5 per cent bond at 88, to the extent of 120,000,000 thalers. Although this Prussian bond is not as good an investment as our 5-20 bond bearing 6 per cent interest, and which is quoted at 88 in Frankfort, it is thought that the strong war feeling and exuberant patriotism of the German people will cause the loan to be quickly taken up. This will, of course, materially affect American bonds, and send some of them back to us. A rumor was circulated on the street to-day that the Prussian Government will impose a heavy tax on all foreign securities, so as to drive investments into the war loan. The effect has been to depress the market to-day, and prices have been lower.

GOLD

opened to-day at [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]. The market was steady, but business light. The rates for carrying were from 4 to 7 per cent.

MONEY

was extremely easy, at 4 to 6 per cent on call, with exceptional loans on government bonds at 3 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull, heavy and lower at the close, the principal dealings being in New York Central, Hudson River, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi and St. Paul.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet and nominal at 109½ for prime banking 60 days sterling bills; 110½ for sight, and 111½ for cable transfers.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell is in the city, and was in consultation with several prominent bankers to-day.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market was dull to-day. Speculators appear to be waiting for the result of the battle on the Rhine.

[To the Associated Press.]

REAL TO DIE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Governor Hoffman refuses to commute the sentence of John Real, and the execution will occur next Friday.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The relatives of Nathan believe, since a partial examination of his affairs, that there must have been over $200,000 in United States securities in his house on Twenty-third street. There is but little probability now of the arrest of the murderer, who is thought to have gotten out of the country.

Long before 10 o'clock this morning, the hour at which Mr. Nathan's funeral was to be held, the neighborhood of his late residence, 12 West Twenty-third street, was thronged with a dense mass of human beings. The crowd numbered over 5,000, all intently watching for the funeral procession, formed of the friends of the family, members of the Stock Exchange, Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital, several societies, Judges, and prominent citizens. At about 11 o'clock procession formed, and proceeded to Evergreen Cemetery, Ridgewood Park. Two sons had to be supported down the steps of the house to a carriage; both were weeping violently, and seemed completely overcome with emotion. Hearse was preceded by thirty men marching in funeral procession; after them came fifty boys of the Jewish Orphanage, and sixty carriages, the first one occupied by the two sons.

It was ascertained, this afternoon, that the Nathan murderer and burglar obtained $40,000 from the safe which Nathan had placed there the night before. Three wealthy Israelites of this city have offered $100,000, if necessary, to bring to punishment the author of the accusations in a Sunday paper, against Washington Nathan as the murderer.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell visited the Custom House to-day, and proceeded to Boston this evening.

THE CITY SERVICE.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial on Mayor Hall's condemnation of the Republican Committee asking 1 per cent on the salaries of officeholders, says: "There are men in the city service who give half their salaries to the leaders of the ring, and the Mayor cannot possibly be ignorant of the fact. There are scores of fictitious names on the pay rolls, and the money is drawn and somebody gets it."

PETROLEUM.

The war between Prussia and France has proved a severe blow to trade in petroleum. Germany offered us the best market for our product, and it was chiefly in German ships that oil was transported. The war has caused most of the German ships to withdraw from the trade.

POLITICAL.

Senator Conkling is reported to be working for the nomination of William H. Seward for Governor. It is also reported that Postmaster Jones is to be transferred to the Marshal's office, and Marshal Sharp to the Post Office.

MURDERS.

The worst cases of murder and stabbing in Sunday's long list are those of Patrick Dealey, shot twice by Nixon for reprimanding him for keeping bad company and late hours, and Joseph Carroll, [illegible] and stabbed eighteen times by Patrick Hughes and his wife.

Elijah Jones, coachman, shot by a Fishkill National Bank robber, died on Thursday night.

John H. [illegible], a saloon keeper at Shady Side, New Jersey, surrendered himself in this city last night, on a charge of killing a man, name unknown, who had assaulted his wife.

James Singleton, one of a gang of ruffians who invaded the bakery of Adam Langfield, Fourteenth street, and assaulted the inmates early this morning, was killed by Langfield.

Charles Campbell was fatally stabbed this morning by Patrick Cusick.

Joseph Coyle was brutally murdered at Bethel, Sullivan County, on Sunday morning, by an unknown burglar. Coyle's head was nearly chopped to pieces with an axe.

ILLINOIS.

The Eighth District Congressional Contest—Amende Honorable.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 1.—The renewal of the contest to-morrow for the nomination to Congress from this district is looked for with great interest, not only by the candidates and their friends, but also by many of our citizens outside of the district. Our hotels are again filling up, and much canvassing and guessing is going on, but no satisfactory conclusions have been reached. The result of the work of the convention to-morrow is as much in the fog as ever, and no one dare jump at any conclusion.

General Lippincott desires your correspondent to say that the telegram of Thursday night to THE TRIBUNE, referring to the reported coolness existing between himself and General McNulta, does both of these gentlemen injustice, and that any misunderstanding that night for the moment have existed, was then and there amicably arranged; that there is no coolness between the two Generals, but that they are as good friends as ever. "I am not only ready but pleased to make the *amende honorable*, but at the same time, in justice to myself, must say that my telegram was based upon what were stated to me as facts at the time the despatch was sent.

The Recent Republican Caucus at Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The caucus at Joliet on Saturday, now that full returns are all in, results in 77 for Cook and 39 for Snapp. The convention there will be held to-morrow, and delegates will be instructed as above given. The name of Judge Leland, of the Circuit Court, has been suggested as an opponent to Cook, but your correspondent knows that he would not accept the nomination on any account. He will not oppose Cook.

Hon. Wash. Bushnell returned here on Saturday from a pleasure trip East.

Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Eighth District—State Methodist Camp Meeting.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—Judge John E. McClure, of this city, has, at the earnest request of prominent Democrats, consented to be a Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, providing that the Springfield convention, now in session, bring out Cullom as the nominee of the Republican party.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Illinois State camp meeting have changed their place for holding it in August from Old Town, in this county, to Desplaines, Cook County.

Arrest on a Charge of Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—A man named John Amberg was lodged in jail here to-day, charged with the murder of a fellow-workman, named Artell, while at work in the harvest field, in Cropsey Township, on Saturday. The evidence before the committing Magistrate showed that the murder was committed with a pitchfork during a dispute.

The County Temperance Convention was held here to-day. George C. Brown was nominated for Sheriff, and B. Holcomb for Coroner. No nominations were made for other offices.

Men Run Over and Killed by Cars.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 1.—On Saturday night, two coal miners, named respectively Alex. McAlpine and James Oswald, returning home from town intoxicated, lay down upon the railroad track, and were run over and literally cut to pieces.

Weather cool.

TENNESSEE.

Two Women Shot by a Desperado Near Memphis—Negro Lawlessness.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Yesterday a noted negro desperado, named Charles Wilson, who had been in prison for beating his wife, went to Colonel A. J. Martin's, at Buntyn's Station, near the city, where she had gone, and tried to kill her. She ran to the house and was met at the door by Mrs. Martin, who, in trying to save her, was shot by the villain, and probably fatally wounded. As soon as she fell he shot his wife through the body and fled to the woods. Medical assistance was promptly secured, but owing to the approaching confinement of Mrs. Martin, little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The citizens are scouring the woods in quest of the desperado.

A despatch was received at 10 o'clock this morning, by the Chief of Police from Grand Junction, signed by citizens, stating that 200 armed negroes were marching on that place to release some prisoners, and asking for immediate assistance.

WISCONSIN.

Bids for the State Printing—Railroad Item.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—At noon today bids were opened at the office of the Secretary of State for doing the State printing for two years from the first of January next. A change in the maximum of prices as a basis of bids made by the law of last winter, reducing the profits on some items, and the uncertainty as to the financial [illegible] made the [illegible] There were [illegible] bids, all but one, that of [illegible] of Janesville, from this city. [illegible]

[illegible] employed by the government to examine the site at Oshkosh proposed for the hospital of the insane, has done so, and, it is understood, reports it sufficiently elevated for all practical purposes.

PACIFIC COAST.

Anti-Chinese Movement—Nevada Democratic Convention—The Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The leaders of the anti-Chinese movement decline to meet the heads of the six Chinese companies to consult with regard to the circular recently received by the anti-Chinese Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Nevada meets at Elko, September 14.

The latest advices from Arizona, say the Indians are active throughout the Territory. There is complaints of the [illegible] of the troops. Nine whites were killed in one week in the south portion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The printers of California are on a strike. They demand the old prices.

MISSOURI.

Competitive Examination for the West Point Cadetship—Colored People's Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—There being a vacancy at West Point for the Second Congressional District of this State, G. A. Finkelnburg, Representative of the district, has announced his purpose to select a cadet to be determined by competitive examination, and to appointed a committee to examine applicants.

The colored population celebrated the anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies, to-day, with a fine procession, which marched through the streets, and a festival at Concordia Park, where speeches and other exercises were had.

IOWA.

Congressional Contest in the Fourth District—Heavy Grain Crops.

TAMA CITY, Aug. 1.—The Congressional contest in this (fourth) district, between Ex-Governor Stone and Hon. William Loughridge is very spirited, and strongly in favor of the latter.

Grain crops are beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

CAVES IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS.

Explorations by a Party from St. Louis—Voyage up a Subterranean River—A Forest of Stalactites—A Motionless River of Alabaster.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 1.

The existence of several remarkable caves in the limestone regions of Missouri has been known to the general public for years. Some of these caverns have been explored and descriptions written of the subterranean wonders contained therein. One of the most remarkable of these caverns is located on Dr. Fischer's land about six miles and a half southeast of Springfield, Mo., among the Ozark Mountains. It was visited last week by a party from this city, and as little has heretofore been known about its peculiarities, a brief account of its striking features from one of the visitors may not be devoid of interest.

The mouth of the cave is at the bottom of a deep ravine, to which a rather steep descent is made for nearly a mile. The cave is in one side of rather an abrupt hill, and from its mouth there issues a clear and cold stream of water, thirty feet in width and four feet in depth. A boat capable of holding ten persons was in readiness with a guide to ascend the stream; candles were provided and all necessary preparation made for a voyage into the dark recesses of the cavern. Thus provided, the ascent against the current was made without much difficulty. The air was cool, the lights were reflected upon the water, and the moisture from the ceiling, which fell in round drops, resembled a shower of pearls. The average height of the roof above the stream is about 15 feet. Hundreds of beautiful stalactites were seen hanging from the natural archway, some in clusters. The outside of these stony icicles were encrusted with a substance of a "grayish yellow" hue, but the tips had a vitreous appearance, and in some cases were translucent. The tips were hollow, but the tubular form soon became solid where the stalactite was thicker.

The length of these pendent cones, caused by the constant accumulation of carbonate of lime gathered from the dripping of the water from the ceiling, was from two to five feet.

After proceeding some distance the explorers came upon an arm of the cavern, which branched off into a huge pocket or chamber which was twenty yards across, and wedge shaped. The floor of this chamber was paved with a multitude of small basins or cups, formed by constant dripping of the water upon the floor of the cavern. The drops falling on the soft substance excavated these dish-shaped vessels, the rims of which rose above the general surface of the floor.

These natural cups were filled with limpid water, from which the party drank freely. Leaving this singular spot, the voyagers resumed their trip up the underground stream, and after ascending about 200 yards they came to a small cascade. The fall is caused by a ledge which crosses the cavern stream and is about three feet higher than the level of the stream below. The roaring of the water of this chute was heard at some distance. The depth of the water below the fall is five feet, and it was estimated that they were half a mile from the point. Above this fall the cavern bifurcated into two branches. The main stream comes down the right fork, but leaving their boat the explorers went some distance up the left fork. The cave narrowed and widened alternately, but at length the roof got so low that they were obliged to proceed in a stooping posture. This mode of progress becoming too fatiguing, further progress was abandoned, and the explorers set out on their return. The boat floated down rapidly and a halt was only made to observe a beautiful formation, on the right shore, within only 200 yards of the mouth. This was apparently a sheet of alabaster, rolling gracefully over a jutting table of lime rock resembling a flowing stream of milk suddenly frozen. The party soon made their exit to open air much gratified with their exploration. The excavation of this cavern was doubtless caused by the ceaseless action of the stream that still carries on its [illegible] denuding work, and consequently is not due, as is the case in many caverns, to causes which have long ceased to operate.

CHICAGO RAILROAD PROJECTS.

New Lines in Contemplation in Missouri and Kansas.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.

We learn on good authority that there is a project on foot, originating in Chicago, for building a railroad from Kansas City through the border tier of counties of Missouri to Pineville, McDonald county, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. It is stated that all the bonds subscribed by the counties through which the contemplated road is to pass have been taken by Chicago, and that work will be commenced at an early day. The object of this new route will be understood when it is stated that it is intended to circumvent the Indian Territory, in which, according to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, railroads are prohibited. In consequence of this the "Joy road" from Kansas City to the Indian Territory was stopped at Baxter's Springs. The projected road will run parallel to and about 15 or 20 miles east of the Joy road (or Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road), and starting from Kansas City will pass through or near Harrisonville, in Cass County; Butler, in Bates County; Nevada City, in Vernon County; Lamar, in Barton County; Carthage, in Jasper County; Neosho, in Newton County, to Pineville, McDonald County, and from thence will go on to Galveston, Texas.

It is also reported that Chicago capitalists intend building another road, starting from Sedalia, thence to Springfield and Memphis, and that the enterprise will soon be placed upon a substantial footing. This road will connect on the north with the Lexington branch, and thence connect, at some point not yet known, with the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad.

A Runaway Match and a Wedding—The Young Wife Captured—Her Brothers Tie Her Hands and Feet—Released on Habeas Corpus.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 29.

On Saturday, July 24, at 9 o'clock a. m., Mr. Shedrack Neel and Miss Sarah Evans were married at the house of J. H. Deming, Justice of the Peace, in Franklin Township. Miss Evans is about 20 years of age, and Neel stated when he secured the license that he was over age. The license was issued by Judge Pugh, on Neel making affidavit to this fact. Miss Evans' parents were opposed to the match, and ordered the young lady not to speak with the young man. The young lady showed her contempt for this order by going off with Neel on Sunday morning and becoming his wife. After the ceremony at Justice Deming's, the newly married pair went to the house of Mr. Bradford, Neel's stepfather, at North Columbus, or near there. There they remained until Monday morning, when the two brothers of Miss Evans made a raid on the Bradford establishment, carried their sister out of the house by main force, put her in the buggy, tied her hands and feet with the lines used for driving, and, in spite of her cries and struggles, and the resistance of the women of the house, carried her back in triumph to her father's home. There she was kept until yesterday, locked in a room. Yesterday Mr. Neel made application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that his wife was forcibly detained by her parents.

The writ was issued, served by the sheriff, and yesterday evening the young lady was produced in court. The marks were still on the woman's arms where she had been tied, and there were other signs of rough treatment.

She told her story a little nervously, and with a defiant air. Said she went away from home boldly, and took nothing but what belonged to her.

After hearing the testimony of the different witnesses, Judge Pugh sustained the writ, discharged Mrs. Neel, and ruled that the defendants in the case, the Evans', should pay the costs of prosecution, as they were the first offenders in kidnapping another man's wife.

Mr. Neel, the husband, was not in court. The Constable held a warrant for his arrest on a charge of perjury, and he had been warned off.

Mrs. Neel was in charge of Mr. Bradford, and on the decision of the Judge went out of the room in his company.

Mr. Evans claims that Neel is a trifling fellow, and that this action has been animated by the wish to secure the daughter's welfare. The case is a very extraordinary one, and yesterday excited much attention.

[illegible]

[illegible] west shaft, at the central shaft, and at the east end, being frozen and packed in ice. It is also sent to Connecticut and other points. The Shanlys never keep more 500 pounds in their magazine, and seldom more than 300. It is contained in earthen jars on a low bench, a thin layer of water covering the dreaded oil. The magazine is cool and pleasant, but it is not a place where one would choose to sit and smoke during a warm afternoon.

"When a requisite number of holes for a blast have been drilled at the heading in the west end, which was first visited, word is sent to the surface, and the man who handles the glycerine brings it down in little tin cans containing a pound and a half each. Any man may handle gunpowder in a tunnel, but only a few are permitted to touch glycerine, and they do nothing else. The cans are inserted in the drilled holes, with the ends of the exploders inserted in the cork. These exploders are very innocent things away from glycerine, but very dangerous agents in its vicinity. The ends of the exploders are connected with wires extending to the battery far away. The workmen have meantime been removing the drill machines and the platform on which they rest, the rubber pipes which convey the compressed air, the tools, and every other useful and destructible thing, to a distance of two hundred feet or more. The wires are then attached to the two ends of a magneto-electric battery, and a few turns of the little crank are given. A faint thud, a puff of air striking the face, and the work is done. One of the men goes forward and carefully inspects all the holes to make sure that every one has been exploded, and, having ascertained the fact, the miners come forward to renew their drilling and to clear away the debris of the blast."

New England Items.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—J. H. Sawyer and Albert R. Cohen, who were put under $5,000 bail for swindling leather dealers, will probably be released. A. Holmes, of Allegheny City, who shipped them ten bales of leather, has arrived here. They have paid him, through a third party from New York, and promise to settle all bills for any more invoices.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—John R. Gould, Paying Teller of the State Bank, committed suicide while temporarily insane from illness, by jumping from a four-story window.

Well executed counterfeit 10s of the First National Bank, of Poughkeepsie, are in circulation.

A Philadelphia Publishing House Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Early this morning the Presbyterian publishing house was entered, and the safe broken into by tearing away a portion of the vault. The thieves removed $7,000 in registered bonds, but left them lying on the floor. All the plunder gained was two dozen gold pens and $30 in cash.

Prussian Vessels in Canadian Waters.

CALCANA, Quebec, July 31.—Two outward-bound Prussian merchant ships anchored here to-day. They are afraid to leave on account of French cruisers, as a vessel of that character is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Anticosti.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A freight train on the Erie Railroad ran off the track on Saturday night near Owego. John Kelly and little Tommy were killed.

Miners' Annual Holiday.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 1.—The miners celebrated their annual holiday by a large and orderly procession and festivities at Chestnut Grove.

Cabinet Meeting at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 1.—There will be a meeting of Cabinet officers at Grant's cottage to-morrow.

BIRTH.

PIGOTT—On Friday, July 29, 1870, at 139 Aberdeen street, the wife of Mr. Geo. Pigott, of a daughter.

DIED.

CLARK—At Mackinac, on the 26th of July, of consumption, Charles H. Clarke, aged 42 years, son-in-law of the late Dr. H. H. Beardsley.

Funeral services at Oakwood Cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Train leaves Central depot at 2 p. m.

HENROTIN—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 1, 1870, at the age of 1 month and 8 days, Adele, only daughter of Charles and Ellen Henrotin.

FOREST—At [illegible], July 31, [illegible], aged 16 years.

Burial at Graceland to-day, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family please accept this intimation.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ASHLAR LODGE—Special communication will be held this evening at Masonic Hall, No. 21 Dearborn-st., for work on F. C. Degree. Visiting brothers cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

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L. B. BOOMER, Pres't. | C. BOYINGTON, Gen. Ag't.
H. A. RUST, Vice Pres't. | [illegible], Gen'l Sup't.
[illegible] GILMAN, Sec'y.

Chicago, July 20, 1870.

Referring to the above card of "The American Bridge Company," it is [illegible]

L. B. BOOMER,
C. BOYINGTON,
H. A. RUST,
Late firm of Boyington & Rust.

Chicago, July 20, 1870.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF
Manufactures, Products, and Arts,
TO BE HELD IN
CINCINNATI,
Commencing Wednesday, September 21
AND CONTINUING UNTIL
Saturday, October 15, 1870,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOARD OF TRADE, AND OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ARTISANS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS and all interested in the production of WORKS OF ART and INGENUITY are invited to contribute. [illegible] For full information, Circulars, Rules, Regulations, Blank Applications for Space, etc., please address CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
47 Clark-st.

AUG. 1—Governments close weak; buying at ¼ under, and selling at New York rates.

Gold and Gold Coupons—¼ under, selling at New York rates.

Gold Exchange—Selling at New York gold quotations. See New York quotations in "Financial" of THE TRIBUNE.

We carry Gold for Importers and others. Receive Accounts both in Currency and Gold; Allow Interest on Time Deposits; Make Collections at very favorable rates; and Negotiate State, City, County, and other First-class Securities.

$20,000
WANTED

For a term of years, upon unexceptionable security, in sums from $2,000 to $5,000, [illegible]

J. ESAIAS WARREN,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

$25,000.

We have the above amount to invest in good Commercial Paper.
FIELD, KING & CO.,
Basement 1st Nat'l Bank Building,
S. W. cor. State & Washington-sts.

$4,000 To Loan

For 5 years, at 9 per cent, on improved Property.
WILLIAM F. KIMBALL,
Room 5, Portland Block.

WANTED,

To purchase a few shares of West Side Gas Company Stock. Address [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

Now Ready,

GOOD WORDS.

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D.

THE AUGUST PART.

Profusely Illustrated.

CONTENTS:

1. FERNYHURST COURT. An Every-day Story. By the author of "Stone Edge." Part IV. Illustrated.
2. HALF HOURS IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By C. J. Vaughan, D. D. VII. The Ascension.
3. SKETCHES FROM ORKNEY. By Professor John [illegible]
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870.

REUNION OF ITALY.

The details of the agreement between France, Italy, and perhaps Austria, relative to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, and the occupation of that city by Italy are not fully known. Conflicting reports state that the French will leave Rome in September, and also that they will leave immediately. When they leave, Italy will immediately occupy. The surrender of his temporal power by the Pope restores to Italy its unity and its capital. We say "restores," but national history is rather a process of endless creation than of restoration. During only a small part of the history of the Italian Peninsula have its people had either national unity or a national capital. From the mythical date of the foundation of the city by Romulus, 753 years B. C., down to the year 295 B. C., the peninsula was divided among petty States which were in almost constant war. The last 200 years of this period, from B. C. 495 to B. C. 295, were an almost constant warfare by Rome for the conquest of the peninsula. There must have been at that period a hardy vigor and love of local independence in the races inhabiting the Italian Peninsula, or they could not have maintained so long a struggle for their separate nationalities. After nearly half a century of barbarous and petty warfare, the Italian Peninsula came under the rule of Rome, B. C. 295. Then the Italians made peace with each other, in order to conquer the world. Rome continued an aristocratic and military republic, ruled by its privileged classes and its army, until nearly the beginning of the Christian era. The encroachments of Julius Cæsar began, and those of Augustus completed, the subversion of the republic by an empire as autocratic as the world ever knew. Not only were all civil and military powers vested in the Emperor, but he was also the Pontifex Maximus of the religion of that day, and, at last, issued his decrees that he should be worshipped in the temples as a god. After 1229 years of independence as a city, Rome was occupied by the barbarian Chief, Odoacer, A. D. 476. At this time only the spiritual power of the Popes had been asserted or felt. Some landed possessions, partaking the nature of principalities, were attached to the See of Rome during the reign of Constantine. But the actual temporal sovereignty of the Popes grew up between the reigns of Pope Gregory I., A. D. 726, and Pope Zachary, A. D. 774, and arose out of the neglect of the Byzantine Emperors, to whom Rome then owed allegiance, to protect the city from the invasions of the Lombards, and the efforts of the Popes to defend it, in which they succeeded, by the aid of Charlemagne. Thus the Pope prior to Charlemagne became the temporal sovereign of a district including some twenty-five cities, scattered from the Tiber to the Adriatic, and Charlemagne completed the work by destroying the Lombard monarchy and ceding to the Pope the ex-Archate of Ravenna, the Island of Corsica, the provinces of Parma, Mantua, Venice, and Istria, and the Duchies of Spoleto and Benevento. Since that period, the Papal States have undergone constant fluctuations in boundaries, but have never been wholly superseded by other authority. Heavy inroads upon the Pope's domains were made by Victor Emanuel, who left the Pope only the Eternal City and a narrow strip of territory along the Mediterranean. With the acquisition of Rome, the unity of the Italian mainland is rounded and complete.

Two Latin Empires, the first of the sword and the second of the cross, have carried the name of Rome to the ends of the earth as the synonym of power. The same attributes of character which caused Tiberius Cæsar to proclaim himself god, cause Pio Nono to proclaim himself infallible. Whether aspiring to rule a secular or religious empire, the elements of the Roman character have preserved their identity. The very name of Pio Nono is as Roman as that of any of the Cæsars. The great Cæsar of the modern world, Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name is still a spell of power in Europe, was of the Roman stock, a Corsican, in whom the ambitious spirit and military genius of ancient Rome were concentrated in all their intensity.

It is reasonable to hope that, with the announcement of Papal infallibility and the simultaneous downfall of the Pope's temporal power, a new era dawns upon Italy, and that the Latin race of the peninsula enters now upon its third empire. The first was one of usurpation and conquest over nations, and extended over 1,394 years. The second was one of spiritual usurpation and conquest, and has extended over about 1,600 years. Whether the Pope shall retire from Rome or not, the world has now decided, after 1800 years of trial and experiment, that Christianity is excellent as a moral and spiritual force; but inadmissible as a temporal and governing power. This illustrates and enforces the doctrine of its Divine founder, that His kingdom is "not of this world;" that it rests on persuasion and love wholly, and not on force. The suddenness with which the bubble of Papal power bursts, after its pretensions had swelled to their utmost limits, will suggest to Christians of all sects the shrewd remark of Solomon that, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, speaking of the proposition to legislate to provide a way whereby certain municipalities may pay the debts which they have bonded, and in compliance with all the forms of law which they believed to be valid authority, agreed to pay, calls it "practically an attempt to legalize counterfeit money." Perhaps that journal is able to inform us what the genuine of that counterfeit is.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

A genuine bond is one which "binds." A counterfeit is one which purports to bind, but does not. But a very good answer to the question of our Grand Rapids contemporary is furnished [illegible] in the same article from which we have quoted, and in close [illegible] the paragraph cited above, [illegible]

"[illegible] people, who carry about with them [illegible] have no idea that a counterfeit bond is something made in imitation of a good one, and with a view to passing it off as the genuine article when it [illegible] to be."

Our idea of a counterfeit bond is exactly that which the Grand Rapids *Eagle* holds. The Legislature of Michigan and the local authorities of sundry counties and towns have put forth something made in imitation of bonds with the view of passing them off as genuine articles. The Supreme Court of the State has declared that they are spurious. They are not "binding"—therefore they are not bonds, although, upon their face, they appear to be.

If the tax-payers of any town in Michigan have unanimously agreed to issue their bonds to aid in the construction of a railway then the word counterfeit is not properly applicable to the bonds so issued, but whenever a numerical majority have assumed to pledge the property and earnings of an opposing minority, and to bind them [illegible] the bonds are, to all intents and purposes, counterfeit. We do not say that they [illegible]

[illegible]

St. One member of the convention went so far as to refuse to sign the new constitution on account of the outrage perpetrated on his constituents by the submission of a separate clause prohibiting the issue of railroad aid bonds, and his county gave a majority in favor of this very clause.

APPORTIONMENT OF BANK CIRCULATION.

It will be recollected that the House of Representatives long insisted on an increase of National Bank circulation to the amount of $95,000,000; but would not consent to the withdrawal of an equal sum of greenbacks as demanded by the Senate. Finally, during the closing hours of the session, a compromise was made, whereby the bank-note circulation might be increased $54,000,000, and that $45,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates should be retired, and that $25,000,000 of notes belonging to New England banks should be transferred to Southern and Western banks. The reason the House sought for an increase of $95,000,000 of bank circulation was that the Western and Southern States were short that amount of their legal proportion under the National Banking act, which provided that one-half of the $300,000,000 should be allotted to the States on the basis of population and the other half on the basis of previous State banking capital. But the Comptroller of the Currency, Freeman Clark, in violation of the law, accorded to the Eastern States $95,000,000 more than their due portion under the law. Commenting on this unfair distribution, the Banking Committee in their report [illegible]:

"But the most glaring defect and injustice in our present monetary system is the unequal allotment and distribution of bank circulation.

"States containing less than one-third of the population, densely settled and compact in territory, using more largely checks and credit accounts, and thus requiring less currency, have been permitted to appropriate more than three-fourths of the bank circulation authorized to be issued. This they insist upon retaining, not for the needs of their business, but for the greater profits from its enjoyment. If existing legislation has permitted or sanctioned the inequality, its continuance cannot be justified if its correction without hardship is possible."

The following table presents: 1. The amounts each State and Territory should receive to make up its just proportion under the law. 2. The additional circulation each will receive under the $54,000,000 act. 3. The additional sum under the $25,000,000 to be redistributed:

Western States.	Amount due.	Amount received.	Redistribution.
West Virginia	$ 900,450	$ 457,770	$ 200,[illegible]
Illinois	1,557,795	1,079,373	490,[illegible]
Michigan	1,375,745	796,776	328,530
Wisconsin	[illegible]	247,935	192,000
Iowa	1,191,433	687,[illegible]	315,[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	3,000,413	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	174,718	61,450
Nebraska	11,000	4,576	2,[illegible]
California	[illegible]	1,717,[illegible]	616,[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	181,[illegible]	74,[illegible]
Utah	102,000	59,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	37,000	15,441	1,[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	271,940	180,[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	47,180	[illegible]
Southern States.			
Virginia	[illegible]	4,718,965	[illegible]
North Carolina	7,190,500	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
South Carolina	7,372,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	7,136,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,571,000
Louisiana	9,466,411	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	925,500	546,443	345,100
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	5,911,617	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Arkansas	3,[illegible]	1,456,519	478,000
Total	$96,432,611	$54,000,000	$25,000,000

It will be observed that neither Ohio, Indiana, or Minnesota are entitled to any of the new bank note circulation, and that it nearly all goes to the South, which section has now scarcely any National Banks. The Northwestern States will receive something less than five millions, while Missouri will obtain nearly four and a half millions. As California is proceeding to organize banks under the free gold bank sections of the law, it is questionable whether her capitalists will accept the two and a half millions of notes on a greenback basis to which that State is entitled. Of the whole seventy-nine millions to be distributed in the South and West, the South will receive upwards of sixty-six millions, and the entire West, including Missouri and California, less than thirteen. The reason Illinois comes in for so small a share is, that she had no State banks in 1860, and, consequently, gets none of the half distributed on the basis of State banking capital. There will be an eager strife among capitalists for the allotment of the million and a half of new circulation falling to the share of this State. It is reported that the $1,079,873 will be given to new banks, and that the $490,800 of the redistributed notes will be given to existing banks. Applications are pouring in from all the States, except California, entitled to additional circulation, for new bank charters under the act. The Comptroller thinks that the whole amount allotted to the South and West will be taken up before the end of the year. This will create a heavy demand for bonds for the protection of the new circulation, and have a tendency to keep up their value, in the face of any European strife or complication. It will require sixty millions of bonds to protect the $54,000,000 of increased circulation, and, in the meanwhile, the government will purchase and burn a large amount of five-twenties—their present low price being a strong temptation to buy heavily.

ANATHEMA SIT.

The Rev. Mr. Fulton, from Boston, has delivered a tirade in Chicago to prove that the soul of Charles Dickens is in hell, because he drank wine when living, and had not faith. Christ says to Mr. Fulton, "Judge not, that ye be not judged, for with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." It would not be a very wide departure from the Fulton logic to argue that, for the offence of "judging" Charles Dickens into hell, Mr. Fulton will himself go there. There is more of the inculcation of tenderness, love, fidelity to duty, compassion for weakness, sympathy with suffering, in the life-work of Charles Dickens, than in that of any one man of this century. This may, or may not, make him a Christian, according as the latter term may be variously defined. But if hell is the future abode of such generous and spiritual workers as Charles Dickens, while Heaven is the arena for the display of the ecclesiastical coxcombry of the Rev. Fulton, then commend us to the former, rather than the latter. Mr. Fulton finds no evidence, in Dickens' life, of his repentance. Repentance for what? Repentance for drinking wine, and this, too, on the pretended authority of the Bible? Was not Christ's first miracle wrought to make wine, in order that a festive company might have no lack of it? Does not Solomon command, "Give wine to him that is heavy-hearted and strong drink to them that are in trouble. Let them drink, forget their sorrows, and remember their miseries no more!"—a precept, perhaps, more honored in the breach than in the observance. We doubt whether Dickens ever drank to the point of intoxication above commended, but, if he did, and must go into endless torment for it, then will he meet there in goodly company Noah, David, Solomon, and others who make some figure in Bible history. Paul, under the full light of Christianity, tells Timothy to "drink no longer water, but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." Christ placed wine, as the emblem of his blood, in sacred association with bread, the emblem of his body, as one of the elements of the Christian sacrament. The sentiment of total abstinence is taught in the Koran and in the revelations of Joe Smith, but not in the Bible. Among Christians it dates back scarcely one century, and is confined to a corner, comparatively, of the Christian Church. It is preached as a sentiment by some excellent Christians, but it is no more a part of Christianity than woman's rights, free trade, protection, or universal suffrage. Mr. Dickens cannot be condemned on any Bible standard for the use of wine, except by that class of theologians who absorb their dogmas through the pores of their skin, from whatever fancies happen for the hour to float on the current of public opinion, and then use the Bible as a hammer and anvil when it agrees with their fancies, and as fuel when it does not.

From the following humorous illustration, we infer that Charles Dickens, in Rev. Mr. Fulton's estimation, must have gone to hell for want of faith, as well as for drinking wine:

"Christ himself describes Dives and Lazarus. One had his good things in this life—fame, fortune, happiness. The other was a beggar. The curtains are parted. One is in hell crying for a drop of water to cool his parched tongue. The other is in the bosom of Abraham. The gulf divided them. [illegible] died without faith."

Christ never told us that Dives died without faith, or that Lazarus died with faith. He never hinted, in the remotest manner, that that was the reason why the one was in hell and the other in Abraham's bosom. That explanation is imported into the case by Rev. Mr. Fulton for the purpose of sending Charles Dickens to keep company with Dives—and with that addition, that Charles Dickens [illegible]

Mr. Fulton. There are two kinds of persons over whose spiritual condition Christ tells us that the angels in heaven rejoice. The first is "the one sinner that repenteth," and the second is the "ninety and nine just men that need no repentance." Mr. Fulton has doubtless absorbed through his pores the saving truth that there is no such class as the latter which Christ speaks of as if it were numerous. Herein the disciple places himself above his Master. But we prefer to believe with Christ that there is. And if there is, we know of none who could more hopefully be numbered in such a class than one whose moral influence was so good, that the pulpits are rare and fortunate indeed which are served by a spirit so loving, reformatory, and tender.

With regard to Mr. Dickens' present condition we know as much as Mr. Fulton, the Pope, or anybody else. We know all that is to be known, and that is—nothing. Our belief, also, is worth as much as that of anybody on earth, whether it be priest, monk, or sensation preacher. We believe that Charles Dickens will not need to exchange places with Mr. Fulton in the eternal world by reason of any advantage which the latter has acquired over him in this.

A CURIOUS BIT OF HISTORY.

While people are speculating on the causes of the war between France and Germany, it may not be amiss to relate a curious piece of history as to the cause of the revolt of the thirteen colonies from Great Britain. The British Government had not thought of taxing the American colonies until after the great seven years' war, which ended with the peace of Paris, in 1763.

The next year, 1764, a bill was introduced into Parliament, and passed, and received the royal signature, which indicated a disposition to fleece the colonies with taxes and excises. It was the first of a series, and commences in the following terms: "Whereas, it is just and necessary that a *revenue be raised in America* for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same, we, the Commons, &c., give and grant unto your Majesty (George III.) the sum of, &c." Here followed a specification of duties on certain articles of foreign produce, such as tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, indigo, silks, and calicoes. Such was the avowed and ostensible object of this obnoxious act. The anticipated revenue to be derived therefrom was to be appropriated to a very different object than the defence and protection of the colonies, and it may be new to most readers to learn the real purpose for which this tariff was imposed. In Tudor's "Life of Otis" we have this curious explanation of the reason for levying the taxes that eventually cost Great Britain her thirteen colonies: George III. came to the throne two or three years before, a young man, surrounded by flattering courtiers, who frequently declaimed against the meanness of his palace, which they insisted was wholly unworthy of such a country as Great Britain, and so puissant a monarch as himself. Nothing but a splendid palace would do—one in consonance with his royal consequence. The King was fond of architecture, and therefore the more readily listened to suggestions which struck him as palpably true. A beautiful site was accordingly selected in Hyde Park, near the Serpentine River, and the King applied to his Ministers on the subject. His Majesty was informed that the wants of the Treasury, after the exhausting wars from which England had just emerged, were too urgent to admit of a supply from present means; but proposed that a revenue might be raised in America to supply all the King's wishes and erect the magnificent royal structure. The suggestion was instantly favored by the King and was quickly followed up by the enactment of the bill whose preamble is above recited. It was in this way the King was led to consider and then to consent to the scheme of taxing the colonies. He got his palace but lost half a continent. It was the dearest house that any monarch ever built.

Senator Yates, near the close of the last session of Congress, announced that, in his opinion, a protective tariff was no longer needed in this country, and that, although he saw no reason to change his old Whig views of the tariff question, he considered that the benefits accruing from a protective tariff had been fully realized, and that, henceforth, American industry could go alone. He said:

"MR. PRESIDENT, so far as I have had any opinions on the subject, I have been always in favor of a tariff so as to discriminate in favor of American manufactures. I may say that, at one period of my life, I was for a tariff, not only for revenue, but for protection. I advocated and maintained the doctrine that was given to us by the leaders of the Whig party—such men as Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and others—in favor of protection as protection; the meaning of which was that we would sustain our industry, we would sustain our manufacturing establishments, we would extend the arm of the government, the help of the power of the Treasury of the government, if necessary, to sustain our people against foreign competition.

"That was my doctrine, and I stand by that doctrine to-day. I never have changed my position so far as that principle is concerned, and if these were the infant days of the republic, when it was necessary to establish institutions to protect our own industry, our own manufacturing establishments, and to enable us to compete successfully with foreign powers and the cheapness of foreign labor, I would still maintain that doctrine. But, sir, now no statistics that can be presented to me can convince me that American labor, American manufactures, American industry cannot sustain themselves against the powers of the world and against the competition of all mankind. As long as protection was necessary to develop the growth of our institutions, to push forward our infant manufactures, and to secure the payment of good wages to our laborers in these manufactories, I was a tariff man. To-day I am a tariff man just so far as it is necessary in order to carry out those objects which were then undertaken by our predecessors.

"Mr. President, thank fortune, under this policy of the tariff, which is now so condemned by our Democratic opponents, and even against which some of our old Whig friends do not dare to maintain the position they formerly did on this question, our manufacturing establishments have become self-sustaining, and there is no more necessity now for a tariff upon manufactured cotton than there is for a tariff upon corn grown upon the prairies of Illinois. If there is any advantage whatever, the manufacturing establishments in the East have the advantage, and while they roll up their millions in gold and invest them in United States bonds and control the railroad interests and policy of this country, the farmer upon the Western plains has no tax upon his corn, nor does he ask it. These are the plain facts. These show that my position has been consistent. It was the argument of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster that this policy was to be temporary until our institutions became self-sustaining, and until we could compete with the cheap labor of the manufacturing establishments of Europe."

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, at their recent convention, adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, when England, and France, and the other States with which we have commercial relations, shall offer to us a free market for our products, we shall be ready to meet them with the reciprocity of free trade; but to make our ports free to them, while theirs are locked against us, would simply subject our people to be plundered at home and abroad under the guise of free trade."

The Sixth Ohio District is represented in Congress by a member who believes that, whether England and France offer us free trade or not, we ought not to offer free trade to them. We hope that he stands corrected, and that, when he goes back to Washington, he will take up the British tariff and find out whether it offers us a free market for our products or not, and, if he finds that it does, that he will "be ready to meet it with the reciprocity of free trade."

The Chicago *Times*, in its issue of Sunday, put forth its customary claim to a larger circulation than THE TRIBUNE, and referred to various sources of information tending, as it alleged, to prove its statement. Singularly enough, it omitted any reference to the records of the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE nominates General Irwin McDowell for the Presidency.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has done nothing of the kind.

The New York *Herald* enumerating the points in the new Constitution of Illinois, which are of interest to all the States, says of those touching railroad corporations:

"These constitutional checks upon railways are of the utmost importance, not only to Illinois, but to every State in the Union; for when the State shall fail to govern its railways, they will eventually combine to govern the State. The Camden and Amboy despotism over New Jersey, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railway despotism over Maryland, will serve as examples of the grinding power of such monopolies where they are not held under proper limitations in the supreme law of the State. In regard to these railway corporations, every State concerned, beginning with New York, would do well to follow substantially the [illegible] of Illinois. Otherwise, [illegible] between the States, the regulation [illegible] will have to [illegible] this whole business in hand."

Astronomical.

One of the most remarkable spot-clusters ever seen on the sun is now visible on that side which is turned toward us, and situated in about 25 degrees of sun latitude. An observation taken at 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon last, showed a group of fourteen spots, most of them small, but the central one very large. The principal spot was intensely black, and shaped something like a minie bullet, the axis being nearly parallel to the sun's equator; it was about 11,000 miles broad by 20,000 miles in length. Around it was a monster penumbra, its outline corresponding almost exactly with that of the spot proper, except at the apex of the bullet-shaped mass, where it flowed off, forming a wavy tail, which extended fully 100,000 miles, running east, and then curving round to the north. The tail portion enclosed three of the smaller spots, and just touched the outside of two others. The appearance of the penumbra in the telescope can best be likened to that of a closely woven spider's web, which had been thickly strewn over with dust particles. The diameter of the penumbra at its broadest part was a little more than 25,000 miles, and its total area 750,000,000 of miles, or one part in 900 of the total apparent surface of the sun. Last evening the black nucleus had become nearly round, and the penumbra had changed correspondingly, while its tail was considerably shortened, and streamed out almost on a right line from the larger portion. The smaller spots retained nearly the same relative positions, but two of them had visibly increased in size since Friday last.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

The Vinton *Eagle* says a young woman walked from Palo to Vinton, twenty miles, to have a tooth extracted, and after it was done, walked back home the same day.

—At a funeral in Cedar Rapids the officiating clergyman gave utterance to the following: "The Bible says, 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God;' but to suit the present case, I will paraphrase it a little, and say, 'In the beginning was the devil, and the devil was with whisky, and the devil was whisky, and whisky was the cause of this man's death.'"

WISCONSIN.

The Manitowoc *Tribune* states that Frank Sarauder, of the town of Mishicott, had a few unpleasant words with his wife on the [illegible] ult., in regard to stacking some hay. He left her with the remark that "she might be boss the rest of her life," went to the barn and took a large dose of arsenic, which caused his death.

—The Richland County *Republican* has an account of the suicide of Dr. L. B. Gage, a well-known citizen of that county. His body was found on Wednesday in an unoccupied barn, the head and chest much disfigured by vermin, and the body terribly bloated. He had shot himself through the head. The Doctor had been missing from his home for three days. He twice represented Richland County in the State Legislature. The *Republican* thinks his suicide may be attributed to financial embarrassments growing out of his business as an insurance agent.

INDIANA.

A New Albany lady is building a $45,000 hotel there.

—A gentleman from Niles, Mich., was in South Bend last week, searching for his wife, who he supposed had visited Indiana on divorce business.

—A lady in South Bend in breaking open, for culinary purposes, what she supposed was a hen's egg, found inside two small, snaky-looking objects. Those who examined it believe it to be a snake's egg.

—Mrs. Nicholas Spickert, Jr., of Mooresville, near New Albany, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide about six weeks ago by taking an overdose of arsenic. Since that time she has been very restless and excited, and had to be constantly watched. A short time since, her husband took her to Greenville, hoping that a change would do her good, but on Wednesday morning last she escaped from the house, and, after wandering for three miles, cast herself into a well and was drowned.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says: "A gentleman who has for many years been engaged in the cement business, at Tarascon's Mills, on the Kentucky side of the river, near the foot of the falls, has for some time been maturing a feasible plan for tunnelling the Ohio River at the falls. He says that the cement bed that crops out on both sides of the river, at the falls, extends entirely across the river, and that the strata is of an average thickness of from sixteen to twenty feet. This cement rock is of such value, and in such demand, that the gentleman thinks, if a tunnel were cut through it, the rock coming from the tunnel, manufactured into cement, would pay the entire cost of the work. He says it would also give the tunnel an indestructible shield that would bear all the weight of the water above that could possibly press upon it, and is sanguine that capitalists will yet take hold of the project and build the tunnel. He says the strata of cement rock runs under Sand Island, and no doubt extends to New Albany."

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Geological Survey reports the finding, on the Manistique or North Manistee River of the Upper Peninsula, deposits of iron, bog ore, practically inexhaustible in quantity, and in quality equal to the far-famed "Low Moor Scotch ore." Experts say it will be of great value in smelting with the Marquette ores.

—At Coldwater, July [illegible], Mrs. Clarissa Owenson committed suicide by taking arsenic. She was [illegible] years old, had been twice married, and leaves two small children. Her first husband died several years ago, and her second deserted her about a year since. The cause of the suicide was ill-health and inability to procure work.

MISSOURI.

At Buckin, lately, a lad was bitten on his foot by a common gray spider, and in a few days mortification took place, and large pieces of flesh dropped out, so that his foot had to be amputated.

—The loss of property between Piqua and Greenville, by the storm of Thursday last, exceeds $200,000.

MINNESOTA.

The negotiations for the sale of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company were at length consummated in New York city a few days since. The sale includes the land grant in aid of its construction, and the transfer took place August 1. General Le Duc, President of the Hastings & Dakota Company, retains a connection with the operation of the road under the new regime.

PERSONAL.

Frank Moore, American Secretary of Legation at Paris, is writing a life of Burlingame.

—George W. Whistler, an American engineer in London, died recently, worth half a million dollars.

—Chang, the Chinese giant, became the happy father of a young giant in San Francisco recently.

—It is somewhat singular that only three persons named Schofield have ever been graduated at Yale College, and these were all members of the same class, 1861.

—Richard H. Dana, *Jr.*, has been so prostrated by the heat that his physician has recommended a cessation from mental labor for the present. He will probably go to Europe for a short tour.

—During the war the people of Nassau "fared sumptuously every day, and were clothed in purple and fine linen," but only one man, Henry Adderly, saved the fortune he made, and he now lives in a place of palatial pretensions, at Portland Square, in London.

—Mr. Murdo Young, who was, for upwards of thirty years proprietor of the London *Sun* newspaper, died lately at Brighton, in the [illegible] year of his age. Mr. Young, as a journalist, was an energetic supporter of advanced liberal principles. He was the author of a five act tragedy, named "Wallace," written in blank verse, and as recently as last year he published a new stenographic system of his own invention.

—David D. Fiske, one of the oldest newspaper editors in the South, died at Portsmouth, Va., last Friday morning. He was [illegible] years of age, and had been for forty years connected with newspapers—the last thirty-five of which were spent in Virginia in connection, first, with the *Old Dominion*, then with the *Messenger*, and afterwards with the *Pilot* and the *Transcript*. He was elevated to the Mayoralty of Portsmouth in 1855, and served the people of that city with fidelity during the yellow fever scourge of that year.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The heirs of Charles Dickens are insatiable. They have plundered his home, sold his pictures, his books, his autograph letters, and every article of household furniture that could bring a price to suit the magnitude of their avarice; refused $[illegible],000 for his manuscript of "Edwin Drood," in the hope of getting twice as much; offered locks of his hair to the highest bidder, and done everything that a disgraceful lust of gold could suggest, except raffle off the deceased novelist's old clothes. There never was a great man whose death aroused his heirs to such a pitch of mercantile enterprise, and we trust there never will be another such exhibition of unhallowed greediness."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yale has a colored freshman.

—England rejoices in the abolition of turnpike gates and bars across the highways.

—Figs are so plentiful in California this season that it will not pay to gather them for the market.

—A rattlesnake, with eight rattles, was killed in one of the streets of Meriden, Conn., a few days since.

—The Nantucket *Inquirer* says that for the first time in eighteen months a square-rigged vessel is lying in that harbor.

—In Pittsburgh, a few days ago, twelve roughs assaulted the driver of a beer wagon and carried off two kegs of lager.

—The latest fish story from Northern New York is, that four men caught 1,607 trout one afternoon recently.

—An eagle was shot near Bellye, in Austria, recently, bearing a collar with the date 1646, and a partially effaced coat-of-arms.

—Sweden has 4,173,000 population, a decrease of [illegible] in two years.

—Rutland, Vt., celebrates it centennial October 5.

—A Worcester man, having the small-pox, showed his gallantry by taking two ladies, unaware of his condition, to the University regatta.

—The new Stock Board, originated by J. Fisk, Jr., when the doors of the old concern were marked "No Admittance" for him, has gone under.

—The Boston city fathers last year disbursed $[illegible] as "incidental expenses," as annual steamboat excursions, celebrations, dinners, photographs, &c.

—A Constantinople paper gives quotations of female slaves. A negro woman, in good health, brings about $400; a Circassian girl of 12, $[illegible], and of 16, $[illegible].

—Three young navigators have sailed from Elmira, N. Y., for Baltimore, in a skiff. They took along three baskets of champagne, a keg of lager, three demijohns of whisky, and a loaf of bread.

—The Brooklyn Board of Health [illegible] to employ men to bury [illegible]. At the present time [illegible] so many carcasses lying on some portions of the beach that the air is fairly poisoned.

—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* warns against the dangerous character of galvanized iron pipe when employed for conducting water to be used for culinary purposes, as it will rust even more rapidly than clean iron, in most localities.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have had another trial in this city of a woman indicted as a 'common scold,' and, what is most extraordinary, the lady pleaded guilty when she was arraigned."

—The Japan papers are growling at the management of the Yeddo hotel. The latest novelty in the hotel is the charge of half a boo as "a [illegible]" to Japanese visitors desirous of studying the manners and customs of foreign barbarians at feeding time.

—Japan is becoming civilized. Admiral Rowan reports that the new light-house at the treaty port is lighted with lenses, visible from twelve to twenty miles. A dry-dock, with extensive machinery for construction and repairs, will be ready for service in the harbor of Yokohama. A line of telegraph is in operation between the public offices in Yedo and the Custom House in Yokohama, [illegible] to foreigners for a small charge.

—"[illegible] tell you," says a Saratoga correspondent of the New York *Post*, "of a pretty little thing in summer silk, who had put on her things before coming to the Springs to be married. She spoke the Brooklyn dialect, which is religious, and she was accompanied by a fast-looking man, who wore a sporting velvet coat and one of those absurd glossy hats which suggest the impossible idea of polished veal. 'Give me another, dear,' she said in a babbling voice [illegible]. 'One more [illegible] darling; I do so love the [illegible], don't you?' 'Yes, my charmer,' he replied, softly bending over her, 'but you promised me to stick to the [illegible] of claret till we were married.' 'Well, what's the difference; you were going to take the chloride of potassium for my sake, but you've been mixing juleps and brandysmashes for a week. You know it now!' and she dropped a little hot tear into the last tumbler. Then they went slowly away in search of another julep."

—The London *Spectator* gives the philosophy of the war in a nut-shell when it says, "Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years of misery in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of Napoleon Bonaparte that without it his boy's succession would not be clear."

—Nothing has more surprised Napoleon than the tone of the German press. A few weeks ago they were engaged in the most violent quarrels with each other. When the candidature of Prince Leopold became known, a number of influential papers strongly opposed it, on the ground that it would be good policy not to irritate France; but on the declaration of war, a unity of sentiment declares itself which is without parallel in the whole history of Germany. The organs of the Catholic party denounce the crime of Napoleon in as strong terms as the Protestant papers; Conservatives, Liberals, Progressists, Democrats, Republicans, vie with each other in the manifestation of their patriotism; the organs of the Particularists in Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony; the South-Germans of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, all are equally determined to repel the arrogance of Napoleon. Napoleon is desperately afraid of German unity, and, in going to war with Prussia to forestall it, has taken, of all methods, the best one to precipitate the very thing he is most opposed to. However many battles he may win or lose, it is quite sure that Germany will come out of the fight consolidated from the Rhine to Russia, and from the Alps to the Baltic.

POLITICAL.

The colored people of South Carolina, dissatisfied with Governor Scott, think of nominating Mr. Cardoza, the present colored Secretary of State, for that position.

—Dan. W. Voorhees informed the Democrats assembled at Creal's Mills, Ind., on Friday, that "Not a dollar of the public debt had been paid, and will not be for the next thirty years."

—It is reported that Senator Fenton's friends have caucused at New York, and agreed to get up a split in the Republican party in that State this fall, because of the changes in the New York Custom House.

—The Savannah *News* says: "Among other prominent Radicals, Hill, Warner, Brown, Saffold, Bard, Bryant, Pope, Farrow, Akerman, and Andrews, are known to oppose Bullock's scheme for defeating the election this fall, and it is believed that, without the aid of the Democratic votes in the Legislature, he can not carry it."

—John Critcher, in a card in the Richmond *Whig*, announces himself a candidate for Congress from the First Virginia District. The *Whig* says he was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, commanded a regiment of rebel cavalry during the war, and was appointed by the Governor and Legislature in 1865-66 to the Judgeship of the circuit which embraces the Northern Neck.

—Florida is the only State that assumes a new coat of arms with reconstruction. Her old seal was a spread eagle with arrows in its claws. The new is described in the law as having in the centre thereof a view of the sun's rays over a highland in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers in the foreground, this last being an allusion to the floral aspect of the country, to which the State owes its name. The motto, as of old, is "In God we trust."

—The political campaign in Delaware promises to be interesting. For years the Democrats have had undisputed sway, and two or three of the leading families, the Saulsburys and the Bayards, have monopolized all the important offices. The Fifteenth Amendment, however, has completely changed the complexion of affairs, and there is a prospect that more progressive men will come into power.

—The Brooklyn *Eagle*, Democratic, is not much more in love with the Democratic Mayor of that city than are the Republican papers, as witness the following from its columns: "There is not in this city a man who has contributed so much to corrupt the sources of political power as Mayor Kalbfleisch. It is notorious that he boasts of having used his money to further his ends before political conventions. It is susceptible of proof that he has used money openly and ostentatiously to endeavor to corrupt the sources of political power."

—From the Detroit *Tribune's* survey of the Michigan Congressional field, we are led to believe that Messrs. Stoughton in the Second, Blair in the Third, Ferry in the Fourth, and Longyear in the Fifth, will secure renominations. Ex-Congressman Henry Waldron, of Hillsdale, is the most prominent candidate spoken of to succeed Mr. Beaman in the First District. Randolph Strickland desires a nomination in the Sixth, but is compelled to test every inch of ground with John F. Driggs, the present member.

CROPS.

WISCONSIN.

The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says that the yield of wheat in that section is above the average.

—The Mauston *Star* reports that grain will be rather short in quantity, but most excellent in quality.

—The Waupun *Leader* says the general opinion seems to be that the wheat crop is rather light, most of the grain being thin, but the quality much better than for two or three years past.

Suicide of an Illinoisan.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

The train which came into Kansas City, on the Union Pacific road, Saturday night, among its load of living dusty freight, brought a coffined form, the clay of J. H. Chinnoweth, of Bushnell, Illinois. The remains were in charge of Mr. Joseph Fenriken, who, in company with the deceased, had been herding a large lot of cattle near Abilene, Kansas. The two men were partners in the cattle trade, and when at home lived near the northeast corner of Missouri. Chinnoweth had fallen in love with a young lady living in McDonough County, in our sister State, and was beloved in return. While he watched his flocks by night, his thoughts were sweetened by remembrances of the one left behind, and such a contingency as her being false never entered his head. But away from her, and the mails being irregular, Chinnoweth possibly heard not often from his inamorata. She, like many others of her sex, from disappointment at his silence, and possibly from other reasons, allowed her love to grow cold, and finally forgot him altogether. Chinnoweth brooded over the matter, and had frequent talks with Fenriken, his partner. Chinnoweth was possessed of some $30,000, and he gathered the idea that a brother-in-law of his wanted the money, and would employ disreputable means to get him out of the way, and so obtain the use of it. The fickleness of his sweetheart, added to the suspicion he entertained of his relative's motives, worked on the man's mind, and he became gloomy and morose, until at last in a terrible fit of despondency he took sixty grains of morphine and thus ended his eternal trials. Mr. Fenriken was, of course, horror struck by the rash act, and felt exceedingly the delicacy of his position when he should return home with the corpse. The feelings of the fickle maiden can be imagined at sight of him who once she loved. Chinnoweth was a man 36 years of age, perhaps, and much thought of by all who knew him.

A Jumper in Training.

The Buffalo *Courier* says:

"About three hundred people, including a number of ladies, assembled at the Lake Shore Railway Bridge, yesterday afternoon, to witness Frank Thorne make a leap from the bridge into the creek. About 5 o'clock Frank appeared on the upper part of the bridge, dressed in a sort of Georgia uniform—'trunks,' we believe, is the technical name—and was greeted with any amount of applause. The intrepid jumpist responded by gracefully waving his hand to the crowd, and almost immediately started on a run for the verge. Without the slightest hesitation he jumped off, and descending in a perfectly perpendicular position, his hands and arms being kept close to his body, struck the water fairly and disappeared beneath the surface. Scarcely had the excited crowd relieved their anxiety by a long-drawn breath when Mr. Thorne reappeared and boldly struck out for the shore, swimming in a manner which fully testified to his uninjured condition. As he landed upon the somewhat muddy bank he was vociferously cheered.

"The distance from the top of the bridge to the water is a little less than fifty feet. Some little inconvenience was experienced by Mr. Thorne from the proximity of the telegraph wires to the edge of the jumping point, necessitating a running jump of about six feet to clear them. The leap will be repeated this afternoon, when a staging will be erected so as to obviate this obstruction.

"Mr. Thorne informs us that his proposed leap from the upper Suspension Bridge at the Falls will be exactly one hundred and ninety feet by measurement. A platform is to be run out from the bridge, and the jump will be made from this standing."

An American Who Has Saved the Chinese Empire.

From the Shanghai News Letter, June 10.

Thos. S. Falls, Esq., Superintendent of the Kiangnan Arsenal at Kao-chang-miau, leaves Shanghai to-morrow, by the Pacific Mail steamer Golden Age, after an absence of several years from home. During most of the time that Mr. Falls has been in China, his services has been availed of by the Chinese Government, and we have no hesitation in saying that to no one after the late General Ward, is the Emperor of China more indebted for the safe keeping of his empire than to this American, who has turned out, and sent into the field, perfectly equipped, battery after battery of guns, together with a vast array of small arms, sufficient for the imperial forces acting in various parts of China against the rebels. Besides this out-turn from the arsenal works, there have been launched from the ship-yard at Kao-chang-miau several first-class gunboats, armed and manned, and put in commission immediately after completion; all under the superintendence of Mr. Falls.

The arsenal buildings have lately been largely increased, and nearly 2,000 Chinese now find profitable employment within the walls. So well and completely has Mr. Falls done the work allotted to him, that he has been honored by the Emperor with a blue button and a peacock's feather of the fourth mandarin's rank in the military order.

Mr. Falls lately called on Ting Footae, at Soochow, and gave in his resignation, much to the regret of the Mandarin, who, however, has not up to this time accepted it.

To Mr. Falls many of the residents of Shanghai, as well as visitors at this port, have been indebted for many pleasant and instructive hours spent in the viewing and inspection of his vast establishment, and we feel sure that all who know Mr. Falls will unite with us in wishing him a pleasant journey and a happy reunion with his family at home.

COLONY COLFAX.

Its Situation, Prospects, Management, and Prosperity.

Correspondence of the Denver (Colorado) Tribune.

COLFAX, Fremont County, June 28, 1870.

We are up where the melted snows drip down [illegible] at evening. The air is bracing, salubrious, and intensely brilliant. In the cool of the morning, before the heat of the sun had veiled the mountains with misty clouds; when the face of this green valley was bathed in a liquid translucent atmosphere; where beautiful birds of song made mellow music over and around me; with snow-clad mountains at my back; where sixty miles away to the southeast the Spanish Peaks loomed up through the gray mist; and, as I sweep the horizon with my telescopic vision, Greenhorn Mountain comes in range almost in front of me; still on the northeast, 75 miles, Pike's Peak is plainly discernible, with vast cliffs of snow clinging to its back, and a cloud speck playing around its culmination; 15 miles intervene between me and the foot-hills of the low range of serrated mountains that form the eastern rim of this Alpine basin; a mountain stream is playing at my feet whose source is among the snows but a short distance above me. Such were my sensations on the morning of the 25th of June, as I rested on a little elevation one mile above the town of Colfax, at the foot of the western range that shelters Wet Mountain Valley.

In company with Mr. Judd and Mr. Koch, two members of the German Colony, we left Canon City on the 7th inst., for the German's headquarters, via Oak Creek Pass. There is nothing remarkable about the trail except it may have been traversed by scalping, bloodthirsty savages a hundred years before the voice of civilization began to echo through these wild solitudes. The approximate distance from Canon City to Colfax, by the route travelled, in our judgment, is at least forty-five miles. We found a passable road for loaded teams the entire distance, save about ten miles. We would hate, however, to send any of our pleasure-seeking friends over that "ten miles," if we ever expected to see them again. That part of the route is in the canon where Oak Creek cuts its way through the first range of mountains, and debouches among the foot-hills that border the plains. It is not quite impassable even for wagons, for some had passed through before us, and one young man whom we overtook after leaving Canon passed through with two horses and a wagon at the same time we did, and eight wagons of Germans followed soon after.

There are efforts being made by the colony and others of Fremont County, to secure by subscription a sufficient amount of money with which to make a tolerable road; but in my opinion they had best apply their means to a more feasible route—bridge the Arkansas at the [illegible] Ford, go twenty miles further round, with a good natural route, would save a thousand per cent to the people, and afford a better road than can possibly be made of the trail, by any reasonable means.

To some of our party, who were recently from the East, the scenery by the trail, and especially through the canon, was awe-inspiring and sublime. But to old Coloradans in general, and mountaineers, it would be simply "interesting." We have seen fifty places in the mountains as remarkable, and numbers eminently more wild-grand and sublime.

The first night we camped at the head of the canon, twenty miles from Canon City. Our way through the canon was necessarily slow and wearisome, yet we stumbled on, over huge boulders, through dense jungles of mountain shrubbery, every few minutes splashing through a creek that zigzagged across our path about forty times, in a distance of five miles. Night spread her sable curtain over us, long before we reached the head of the canon, which was to be our camping place. Thus were we confined in a narrow mountain defile, with bold, awful rocks and lofty mountains on either hand, with cimmerian darkness over us, and an appalling death-like silence all around. Our sensations, while plunging through the canon in the face of more than Egyptian night, cannot well be described; it made our ears tingle and our pulses beat so actively that we imagined we could almost hear them thump. Our horses instinctively trembled at every step. We shouted, sang, screamed, and whistled, that we might dispel the weird and monotonous silence of the deep gloom that shut us in. Our horses were sure-footed, and they clung to the narrow trail that wound us up to the head of the canon with a degree of instinctive fortitude and self-reliance that greatly increased our attachment for the noble animals. My little French Canadian would every now and then stop and look up the immense perpendicular rocks that were to the right and left of us, as it contemplated the rugged grandeur of the scene; but if she could catch a glimpse of anything through the darkness, it was more than we could do.

On arriving at the head of the canon we came to the wagon left by our friends as they came down. Here we arranged to put in the rest of the night. A fire was kindled, coffee was prepared, and we enjoyed the hospitality of our friends with a keen relish, while our pony luxuriated on a bountiful supply of grass and oats. We were waked at early dawn by the great number and variety of birds that made vocal the little glen which served for our resting place. Breakfast over and we moved on. Our way for the next ten miles took us through the bluffs and foot hills between the first range and West Mountain Valley. There is nothing remarkably interesting pertaining to that part of the route. The road winds over and around the few hills, through little parks and valleys, up and down and across quite a number of small shining brooklets that were almost hidden from view by the grandeur of grass along their borders. In the valley, and our curiosity is at once heightened. For miles to the right and left and in front of us, we were greeted with a scene resembling a smooth shaven lawn, robed in emerald splendor, and rising with a gentle swell, close up to the western range. We enter the valley near its lower or northern end, cross Snake Creek, its principal tributary, and arrive at Mr. Wm. Voorie's for dinner. Here all things look inviting. Their little milk-house on the brink of Swift Creek, is a model of neatness. Their table groaned beneath a load of such delicacies as are not often met with in these mountains. We marked them as a people of culture and refinement, which we found to be true on a further acquaintance.

There are fifteen or twenty families living in this part of the valley, and weekly additions of one or more swell that number. The mail facilities are very inconvenient; the mail route should be directed through here, and an office established in this neighborhood. We hope the department will not fail to accommodate these aspiring pioneers at an early day. Canon City, forty miles away, is now their Post Office address.

We are yet fifteen miles from Colfax, and must bid adieu to this section for the present, and hasten on to our destination. Our route is on the west side of Grape Creek, up the valley and along the mountains which slope to the east. The most interesting feature of this trip, is the great number of streams that flow down from the western range, and debouche their waters into Grape Creek, which flows at right angles with them, running north through the heart of the valley, and debouching into the Arkansas a short distance above Canon City. We were obliged to splash through nearly twenty considerable streams in making that fifteen miles; the largest portion of them were of a suitable size for good trout streams. If this section ever suffers from drouth, it will be when the earth melts with fervent heat, and the elements roll up like a scroll. Five miles this side of Colfax, we pass on our right a beautiful body of pine timber, embracing an area of about one thousand acres, owned, held or claimed by one "Captain Horn & Co."

Colfax is situated on a slightly elevated pine ridge, about a half mile in width, and running back to the base of the mountains, a distance of two or three miles. The descent is considerable to the east, with a more moderate one to the north; while at the south the country rises gradually above the town, and to the west some of it rises two thousand feet above the timber line.

The Germans have selected for their future homes a sightly and beautifully romantic place. A foaming mountain torrent dashes through the grove near its southern border, which will serve the town with pure water, and drive all the manufacturing machinery they will require for many years. On our arrival at the colony, we found them clustered together under some tall pines, and living in tents like a band of military. The babel of tongues that greeted [illegible] in the early morning, and at evening, when they were all in from their several employments, coming from the throats of three hundred people, who were hammering away with all their might, in English, German, French, Mexican, Italian, and some half dozen other languages, all at the same time, together with over a hundred goats, and a great number of chickens, with sheep, dogs, horses and cats, horrible peafowls and braying mules, all massed in two acres of ground, and tooting their horns at once, may be imagined, but cannot be described.

The town is laid out in square acre lots, and each member has assigned to him one of these parcels. The lots are all surveyed and numbered. The members innocently gamble for their places by drawing cuts, then each one selects the acre that corresponds with his number; thus they have no cause for complaint. The plan seems to work very well; it gives each family ample room for dwellings, out-buildings, gardens, etc. Shortly after our arrival they commenced to scatter upon their lots, and in two or three days but very few remained of the original cluster. Thus was the strange confusion broken up—scattered through the forests, and buried in its depths. Headquarters had the appearance of a deserted village; and the little store, and the town-house, and the bell that was suspended between two trees near by—the blacksmith shop, the doctor's tent, and a few other tents, were all that remained of that scrambling, noisy, busy, bustling community that were there on our arrival. They had gone to work like an army of beavers, each upon his own little kingdom, clearing away the underbrush, trimming up the shrubbery, fencing in their lots, collecting material for their homes, and performing such vigorous labor as only the thrifty and industrious Germans have a disposition to do. I find it will prolong my letter to an immoderate length if I enter into all the details that might be interesting pertaining to this enterprising colony and their beautiful valley. I must, therefore, generalize.

The colony is a co-operative company, each of the members having a common and general interest. They have a President, Vice President and Treasurer. Their Secretary goes by the name of "bookkeeper." The original terms of admission to membership were $250; with a *pro rata* increase of $50 per month. So that to become a full member on the first of June, with equal rights and privileges, required to be paid into the company's treasury the sum of $400, and on the 1st of July it will require $450, and so on, for a time. The company is organized for a term of five years, and no member has a right to withdraw during that time unless he forfeit his admission fee, and the labor he has already devoted, up to date of withdrawal. Members are not permitted to do business, or speculate independent of the company. If a member has money or other capital, he may loan it to the company at ten per centum per annum. They are charged individually for everything obtained for themselves and families, and they are paid two dollars per day out of the company's fund for each day's work performed for the company. They have machines adapted to every branch of business necessary to such a colony. There are sixty-six members of the company, numbering about three hundred souls. They have on the ground the machinery for an excellent grist mill and saw-mill. One circular saw is already in operation, and the large mill will be completed within a few weeks. Their cattle [illegible] head cattle, and very fat. They milk twelve [illegible] and about one hundred goats. If I am not mistaken, they informed me that [illegible] and that their wheat was looking well. They have a company garden of about ten acres. [illegible] that one member has left the company since its organization, and that one by reason of poor health. They have some very good horses and mules, and several head of work cattle. From all I could learn, there is harmony and general satisfaction among the members. The company's books are open to the inspection of any member or members of the organization who may desire to examine them, and a committee is often appointed for that purpose. Everything seems to be conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Their officers are men of large practical experience, and courteous gentlemen. Their men and women have generally large and well-developed physical organizations. The children were sun-browned, and tough as wildcats. We saw no pale, consumptive, spindle-looking creatures among them. Old and young take to labor as natural as a duck takes to water. They have a brick-yard in full blast, which is turning out a very good quality of brick. I saw on the ground the machinery for a brewery, but they are so bountifully supplied with a more wholesome beverage in the life and health-giving waters which God has poured in glorious munificence all about them, that it may be some time before they have that peculiarly German appendage in operation. Several fine showers have watered the valley during my stay here, and the whole face of it is covered over with a dense mat of the finest grasses that ever took root in a rich and genial soil. If the climate of winter in this valley will compare favorably with that of the summer, it certainly must be a delightful place to live in, both for man and beast. There can be no better dairy region in the world than this in summer. And I am told by those who have lived there in winter that they are not severe, and that their stock maintain themselves on the range throughout the entire season.

Three miles northeast of Colfax, in a cosey place of unsurpassed loveliness, lives Mr. D. M. Baker and his pleasant family, whom we had formerly known at Rushville, on Cherry Creek. He came here in April, and has sixty head of mules—is prepared to do his own blacksmithing and that of his neighbors. He has already completed quite a large and substantial dwelling house, and seems to be in a fair way to lead a life of ease and independence. I must bid the generous, warm-hearted Germans, and all others in the valley (for such I found them) a hearty good bye. If I said what I should not have said, it has not been done through malice or prejudice; and if there are things not spoken that I should have said, my friends will remember it cannot be all told in a single letter.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

The Habeas Corpus and the Decision of Judge Pearson—Reply of Governor Holden.

RALEIGH, July 29.

Governor Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners arrested by Kirk in Alamance on the mandate of the Chief Justice. The counsel for the prisoners moved to attach the Governor, but the motion was refused by the Chief Justice. The counsel then moved to attach Kirk. This motion was also refused. They then moved to send the Marshal of the Supreme Court to Kirk's camp to bring the prisoners. The motion was refused by the Chief Justice, saying it would be idle, as the order would not be obeyed; that the counsel for the prisoners might take it as a fact that the Marshal had been sent and the prisoners not surrendered. If, as was said by the prisoner's counsel, they intended the application for relief, it should be made by them to the Chief Justice of the United States.

THE HABEAS CORPUS AND THE DECISION OF JUDGE PEARSON.

Reference has been made by telegraph and otherwise to the recent decision of Judge Pearson, Chief Justice of North Carolina, in the *habeas corpus* case of Adolphus G. Moore, of Alamance County, arrested by Colonel G. W. Kirk, commanding State militia, by authority of Governor Holden. It will be remembered that when the writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon Kirk, he refused to obey it, giving as a reason that he was acting under orders of his superior officer. The Raleigh papers give the decision of Judge Pearson in full, from which we make the following extracts and statement of the case:

"The counsel for the prisoner, Moore, submitted two motions: 1. For an attachment against G. W. Kirk for failing to make return. 2. For a writ, to be directed to the Sheriff of some county, commanding him, with the power of the county, if necessary, to take the prisoner out of the hands of said Kirk and have him before the Chief Justice.

"After reviewing the facts that the Governor had declared the counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, and the extent of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution of the State, he grants the Governor the right to adopt measures [illegible] the detention of the petitioner as a military prisoner violates the Declaration of Rights. The Constitution should be construed so as to allow military possession of a county to be taken and the arrest of all suspected persons to be made by military authority, but requiring the persons so arrested to be surrendered for trial to the civil authorities on *habeas corpus*, should they not be delivered over without the writ. In accordance with this view he declares his opinion on the point.

"As to Kirk's refusal to obey the writ, the Chief Justice says:

"The question is, do the facts before me show a sufficient cause? The affidavit sets out this Colonel Kirk put his refusal on the ground that he had orders from the Governor of the State not to obey the writ. His Excellency avows that Colonel Kirk was acting under his orders. [illegible] In my opinion, there was sufficient excuse for refusing to return the writ. The motion is not allowed.

"The proceeding is by a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue. And yet I was urged, with much vehemence, by learned and aged counsel, to rule Kirk up for a contempt of the Chief Justice, in this, the affidavit of service sets out that Colonel Kirk, when the writ was served, said: 'Tell them such things are played out; I have my orders from Governor Holden, and shall not obey the writ; I will surrender them on Governor Holden's orders, but not otherwise, unless they send a sufficient force to whip me.' This, as was well said by Mr. Badger, is the language of a rude soldier, and not so courteous as we usually find in judicial proceedings. The motion for a rule to show cause for this contempt is not pertinent to the matter now on hand. The evidence on which it rests comes in a questionable shape, extraneous matter put into an affidavit of service to excite prejudice, and the motion made at the instance of one who is under arrest for the horrid crime of murder by midnight assassination.

"The second branch of the motion, that the power of the county be called out if necessary to aid in taking the petitioner by force out of the hands of Kirk, is a subject of serious and grave consideration. [illegible] the power of the county in which the writ is to be executed—in this instance Caswell; and that county is declared to be in a state of insurrection, shall the insurgents be called out by the person who is to execute the writ, to join in conflict with the military force of the State? It is said a sufficient force will volunteer from other counties; they may also belong to the association, or be persons who sympathize with it. But the *posse comitatus* must come from the county where the writ is to be executed; it would be illegal to take men from other counties; this is settled law. Shall illegal means be resorted to in order to execute a writ?

"Again, every able-bodied man in the State belongs to the militia. The Governor is by the constitution 'Commander-in-chief of the militia of the State,' Art. 3, Sec. 8. So the power of the county is composed of men who are under the command of the Governor; shall these men be required to violate, with force, the orders of their Commander-in-Chief, and do battle with his other forces that are already in the field? In short, the whole physical power of the State is by the constitution under the control of the Governor; the judiciary has only a moral power; by the theory of the constitution there can be no conflict between these two branches of the government.

"The writ will be directed to the Marshal of the Supreme Court, with instructions to exhibit it and a copy of this opinion to His Excellency, the Governor. If he orders the petitioner to be delivered to the Marshal, well; if not, following the example of Chief Justice Taney, in Merryman's case, Annual Cyclopædia for the year 1861, page [illegible], I have discharged my duty, the power of the judiciary is exhausted, and the responsibility must rest on the Executive."

REPLY OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July [illegible], 1870.

To the Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of the Marshal of the Supreme Court, a copy of your opinion in the matter of A. G. Moore; and the Marshal has informed me of the writ in his hands for the body of said Moore, now in the custody of my subordinate officer, Colonel George W. Kirk.

I have declared the counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, and have taken military possession of them. This Your Honor admits I had the power to do "under the constitution and laws." And not only this, "but to do all things necessary to suppress the insurrection," including the power to "arrest all suspected persons," in the above-mentioned counties.

Your Honor has thought proper also to declare that the citizens of the counties of Alamance and Caswell are insurgents, as the result of the constitutional and lawful action of the Executive, and that, therefore, you will not issue the writ for the production of the body of Moore to any of the men of the said counties; that "the posse comitatus must come from the county where the writ is to be executed," and that any other means would be illegal.

I have official and reliable information that in the counties above named, during the last twelve months, not less than one hundred persons, "in the peace of God and the State," have been taken from their homes and scourged, mainly if not entirely on account of their political opinions; that eight murders have been committed, including that of a State Senator, on the same account; that another State Senator has been compelled, from fear for his life, to make his escape to a distant State. I have reason to believe that the governments of the said counties have been mainly if not entirely in the hands of men who belong to the Ku-Klux Klan, whose members have perpetrated the atrocities referred to; and that the county governments have not merely omitted to ferret out and bring to justice those of this Klan who have thus violated the law, but that they actually shielded them from arrest and punishment. The State Judicial power in the said counties, though in the hands of energetic, learned, and upright men, has not been able to bring criminals to justice; indeed, it is my opinion, based on the facts that have come to my knowledge, that the life of the Judge whose duty it is to ride the circuit to which said counties belong, has not been safe, on account of the hatred entertained toward him by the Klan referred to, because of his well-known purpose to bring said criminals to justice. For be it known to your Honor that there is a wide-spread and formidable secret organization in this State, partly political and partly social in its objects; that this organization is known, first, as *The Constitutional Union Guard*,—secondly, as *The White Brotherhood*,—thirdly, as *The Invisible Empire*; that the members of this organization are united by oaths which ignore or repudiate the ordinary oaths or obligations that rest upon all other citizens to respect the laws and to uphold the government; that these oaths inculcate hatred by the white against the colored people of the State; that the members of this Klan are irreconcilably hostile to the great principle of political and civil equality on which the government of the State has been reconstructed; that the Klans meet in secret, in disguise, with arms, in uniform of a certain kind, intended to conceal their persons and their horses, and to terrify those whom they assault or among whom they move; that they hold their camps in secret places, and decree judgments against their peaceable fellow-citizens, from mere intimidation to scourgings, mutilations, and murder; and that certain persons of the Klan are deputed to execute these judgments; that when the members of this Klan are arrested for violations of law, it is most difficult to obtain bills of indictment against them, and still more difficult to convict them, first, because some of the members or their sympathizers are almost always on the Grand and Petit Juries; and secondly, because witnesses who are members or sympathizers unblushingly commit perjury to screen their confederates and associates in crime; that this Klan, thus constituted and having in view the objects referred to, is very powerful in at least 25 counties in the State, and had absolute control for the last 18 months of the counties of Alamance and Caswell.

Under the circumstances, I would have been recreant to duty and faithless to my oath, if I had not exercised the power in the several counties [illegible] lawful; especially as, since October, 1868, I have repeatedly, by proclamations and by letters, invoked public opinion to repress these evils, and warned criminals and offenders against the laws of the fate that would, in the end, overtake them, if, under the [illegible] of the Klan [illegible] they would persist in their course.

I beg to assure your Honor that no one subscribes more cordially than I do to the great principles of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. Except in extreme cases, in which beyond all question "the safety of the State is the supreme law," these privileges of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury should be maintained.

I have already declared that, in my judgment, your Honor and all the other civil and judicial authorities are unable at this time to deal with the insurgents. The civil and the military are alike constitutional powers; the civil to protect life and property when it can, and the military only when the former has failed. As the Chief Executive, I seek to restore, not to subvert, the judicial power. Your honor has done your duty, and in perfect harmony with you I seek to do mine.

It is not I nor the military power that has supplanted the civil authority; that has been done by the insurrection in the counties referred to. I do not see how I can restore the civil authority until I "suppress the insurrection," which your Honor declares I have the power to do; and I do not see how I can surrender the insurgents to the civil authority until that authority is restored. It would be a mockery in me to declare that the civil authority was unable to protect the citizens against the insurgents, and then turn the insurgents over to the civil authority. My oath to support the constitution makes it imperative on me to "suppress the insurrection" and restore the civil authority in the counties referred to, and this I must do. In doing this, I renew to your Honor expressions of my profound respect for the civil authority, and my earnest wish that this authority may soon be restored to every county and neighborhood in the State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Dedication of a Monument—Address by the Hon. J. A. Garfield.

A monument erected over the grave of the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, was publicly unveiled last Monday. The monument is a massive block of granite, with a medallion bronze likeness by the late Joseph Carew, of Boston. The Hon. J. A. Garfield, Mr. Giddings' present successor in Congress, delivered an address. He first reviewed the life of Mr. Giddings, who was born October 6, 1795, at Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from England in 1650. When he was 10 years old he came to Ashtabula County, where he resided during the remainder of his eventful life. His educational privileges were only those afforded by the log school house of his district during a portion of the winter months. His father had fought in the battles of the revolution, and at his father's fireside young Giddings learned to respect the rights of man, and that human liberty was worth dying for. In 1817, he studied law with Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and elected to the Legislature in 1826. He declined a re-election and practised law until elected to Congress in 1838, where he was continued until the end of the XXXVth Congress, in 1859. In 1812, 17 years of age, he volunteered to serve in the army against the British. He took part in the expedition to Sandusky Bay, in which our forces lost in two battles occurring on one day one-fifth their number in killed and wounded. Mr. Garfield continued with a glance at the political situation as it existed at the time of Mr. Giddings' advent into Congress: "The founders of the government believed they had so adjusted affairs that slavery would slowly but surely disappear. They had provided for the abolition of the foreign slave trade, and prohibited its extension into Territories then free. Unforeseen events, especially the invention of the cotton gin and the acquisition of Louisiana from the French, set in motion a great reaction. The spirit of avarice guided the ambition of politicians, perverted the wisdom of statesmen, and seized all the places of power and influence in the National Government. It even entered the sanctuaries of religion, and converted the great mass of American churches into bulwarks of slavery. In the summer of 1834 the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized at Philadelphia, with 14 members, and began to make protest against slavery. During the ten or twelve succeeding years, the appeal had so reached the public conscience that both political parties, taking the alarm, determined to suppress agitation by every means possible. In order to fix the place which Mr. Giddings occupied in this great movement against slavery, it is necessary to give an analysis of the forces at that time opposing the institution. There were, first, the followers of William Lloyd Garrison, who insisted on immediate, unconditional emancipation; second, those who believed the constitution to be anti-slavery in spirit, and could, therefore, support and defend it, and who ultimately formed the liberty party; third, those who were thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, but thought it best to remain in one or other of the great political parties and carry out the reform by electing men who would oppose and limit slavery by all constitutional means. In the beginning of his political career, Mr. Giddings belonged to the third of these classes. He was a Whig, and acted with that party, except on questions pertaining to slavery, during the first ten years of his political life. He was elected in 1838 to fill an unexpired term of his old law preceptor, Elisha Whittlesey. Martin Van Buren was President and James K. Polk Speaker of the House of Representatives. President Jackson's inaugural had referred to Anti-Slavery publications in the free States, and declared that they were calculated to stir up insurrection and produce all the horrors of civil war. Mr. Giddings found but two men in Congress who had made any public demonstration against slavery. These were the venerable John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, and William Slade of Vermont. Even Mr. Adams, though thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, had cherished the desire that all debate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia might be avoided. The speaker here gave an account of the agitation in Congress, resulting from the presentation by Mr. Slade, with his approval, of a memorial praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the adoption of the 'Atherton Gag Resolutions.' On the first of these resolutions Mr. John Quincy Adams voted 'nay' almost alone, thus declining to say that Congress had no right over slavery in the States, and explained his vote to Mr. Giddings by saying that, 'In case of war, Congress and the Executive would have full power over slavery, and might abolish it, if deemed necessary to save the government.' From that day Mr. Giddings was the devoted friend of Mr. Adams, and honored by the confidence and friendship of that great man. The spectacle of sixty slaves driven in shackles through the capital, the slave-dealer on horseback, armed with pistols, bowie-knives, and plantation whip, made a lasting impression on Mr. Giddings' mind. A resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Slade, was tabled under the gag rules. Mr. Giddings steadfastly adhered to the position that no appropriation of money paid by a free constituency should be made by Congress in aid of slavery."

The exciting incidents attending the early efforts of Mr. Giddings to be heard on the question in Congress were detailed, and the speaker continued: "From that day to the end of his life Mr. Giddings was hated by the slave power. His works, 'The Exiles of Florida,' and 'The Causes of the Rebellion,' were valuable contributions to the current history. His speech against the Seminole war created a profound sensation, and was the first successful step toward the restoration of freedom of debate, but it cost its author whatever of influence he may have hoped to exercise with the incoming administration of General Harrison, whose election he had favored. The resolutions of censure, and the consequent resignation of Mr. Giddings, because he had offered resolutions in Congress offensive to the slave power, resulted in his triumphant re-election. He resumed his seat after an absence of less than six weeks from the vote of censure, and then, in a speech on the Creole, took ground against the right to hold slaves on the high seas, or elsewhere outside the jurisdiction of State laws. The position, though heroic, made him a social outcast at the capital, where the slave interest dominated in society, as well as in the government. Mr. Giddings appears to have been the first to state the rational and practical ground on which members of Congress and the people sustaining them could effectually resist the institution of slavery. This statement was made in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives February 13, 1844. His first position on the question was taken without waiting to learn how it would affect his standing with his constituents, and was nobly sustained by them in the advanced ground he had chosen as their representative."

Vanderbilt and Belmont.

Saratoga Correspondence of the New York Commercial.

Commodore Vanderbilt is as hale, hearty, and spry as ever, a little more rotund, and quite as young, and in conversation if anything more vivacious; says he is melted, and has gone to his boudoir to take a rest. By the by, one of the little tit-bits of gossip just now is his privately spoken remark to a personal friend, the other day. The two were enjoying a taste of brandy. The old Crœsus had a Spanish wine glass half-and-half with eau-de-vie and water; the friend had a tumbler with a goodly draught unadulterated with any water. On being rallied for his small quantum, the Commodore said that he avoided all stimulant and rarely used it; this was the first time he had indulged in three weeks. His table servants attest to his great care in eating; he chooses plain food, in small quantity, and not much variety. It is no wonder that with such judiciousness his preservation of health and vigor has been so successful. Gossip tells volumes of tales of the tone of his marital life. It is said that the attachment between himself and his youthful and recently wedded wife is exceedingly strong, and quite demonstrative—though not foolishly so—when alone. Mrs. Vanderbilt is admired more for her *hauteur* and modest dignity than for any dazzling beauty or society accomplishments. She is fine looking, exceedingly lady-like, tasty in dress, and quite charming in conversation.

There is a good story told at the expense of August Belmont: "The other day he was pacing up and down in Congress Park, between the two springs. Everybody that travels between the watering places much knows him well; his limp, not at all disagreeable; his nice little hands, the admiration of ladies; his feet, always encased in the daintiest of shoes. The peculiarly rusted pearl hat, cavalier-like, adorned with a clump of feathers, and modest, nicely-fitted garments of the same color, mark him as a man of the world—free, choice, and well favored with wisdom. Belmont has a pleasant face, rather dark complexion, prominent Roman nose and eyes of fire, to which there is a kind of habitual and involuntary wink. Those who know him have not unfrequently been misled by this wink—oftentimes making 'much ado about nothing' out of it. He is addicted to fast horses—and that's all. Otherwise he is the keen-edged razor, broker, shaving as closely and cleanly as any rival. Well, while thus walking up and down in profound meditation over the races, puffing a cigarette between each thought, and occasionally glancing at the animating picture of things around him, a magnificent round brunette, the wife of a broker who deals with the August B—, while sipping a glass of Congress—caught sight of the passing August. She looked at him—she thought she saw him wink; she looked again—she was sure he winked at her; she was outraged; she grasped her parasol, she called her husband, and suddenly announced her intention to punch the optics and demolish the proboscis of the august winker (whom she did not know). The husband [illegible] and exclaimed, 'You little fool! that's August Belmont! He never winked at a woman in his life. I don't believe he ever winked at his own wife. He'll wink at a good horse fast enough, but he wouldn't waste a look at you!' The irascible beauty was pacified."

OBITUARY.

Anna Cora Mowatt.

From the New York Times, July 30.

A dispatch received from London this morning, announces the death of Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, better known as Anna Cora Mowatt, the American authoress and actress. She was the tenth of seventeen children of a respectable merchant of New York, named Ogden, who lost his fortune in speculation, and removed to France to retrieve it. While he resided there Anna Cora was born. Her early childhood was passed in an elegant chateau near Bordeaux, in the private theatre attached to which she frequently participated in the juvenile performances with which her brothers and sisters were wont to divert themselves. Her father at length acquiring a sufficiency for the maintenance and education of his family, returned to New York, when Cora was about 6 years old, when her taste for "playing" grew into a passion. Until she was 14 she often took part in private theatricals.

Mr. Mowatt, Miss Ogden's future husband, met her family at a watering-place, and, becoming enamored of a married sister, and having declared his love, was told pleasantly that she was already wedded, but that "she had an unmarried sister at home much prettier than herself, and more capable of making him happy." It was, however, an elder sister, and not the romping child Anna. But on visiting the house to be introduced to the sister spoken of, he caught sight of the child, whose wild and romantic beauty so struck him that all his thoughts were directed to her, and in due time he succeeded in winning her affections and obtaining her hand in marriage. Before the time appointed for the formal ceremony, however, she made quite a romantic runaway match with him. Mr. Mowatt owned a beautiful place on Long Island, to which he retired with his youthful bride, where she passed several years in arduous study. She published, during this time, two poems, "Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga," an epic in five cantos, and the "Reviewers Reviewed," a satire directed against the critics of the former poem.

Her health, in time, becoming impaired, she visited Europe with a view to its recovery, and while in Paris she wrote a play called "Gulzare; or, the Persian Slave." Not long after her return financial difficulties overtook her husband, and, as a means of providing for their support, she gave a series of public dramatic readings in Boston, Providence, New York, and other cities. Her health, however, again failed under her severe application, and for two years she was obliged to forego all efforts. In the meantime Mr. Mowatt, becoming a partner in a publishing house in New York, his wife became a writer of versatile articles, and acquired a marked popularity under the pseudonym of "Helen Berkley." Soon, however, her husband failed again. In this emergency she turned her attention to dramatic writing, and produced in 1845 a comedy entitled "Fashion," which was brought out with much splendor at the old Park Theatre, and met with quite a brilliant success. In June, of the same year, she made her public debut at this theatre as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and thenceforth was for many years a popular actress on the American stage. In 1847 she made an extended professional visit to England, where in 1851, her husband died; and in the latter part of 1854 she played a series of farewell engagements in the United States, and left the stage. In 1854 she was married to William F. Ritchie, Esq., of Virginia, son of the venerable editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Her remaining works are: "Armand," a drama, produced in 1847, and in which, as in "Fashion," she took a prominent part; the "Fortune Hunter, a Novel of New York Society," (1853,) "Autobiography of an Actress," (1853,) and "Mimic Life; or, Before and Behind the Curtain," (1856.)

A Marriage in the Cave.

From the Louisville Courier.

To-day the visitors have been treated to a genuine sensation, something deeply romantic in its novelty—nothing less than a fashionable wedding deep down in the recesses of [illegible] Mammoth Cave.

Yesterday afternoon a merry pa[illegible] ladies and gentlemen from Lou[illegible] Last night there were vague [illegible] more afloat as to the occasion [illegible] This morning it all came [illegible] party—Mr. Charles F. Cal[illegible] and Miss Lena Orend[illegible] County, Ky., were to b[illegible] from the hum-drum [illegible] affairs, it was de[illegible] should take [illegible] At an early [illegible] see the no[illegible] happy couple, [illegible] Kellar, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. James F. Gr[illegible] and Miss M. A. Bickham, [illegible] tendants, took the line of march fo[illegible] of the cave. The ladies of the [illegible] dressed in elegant cave costu[illegible] and Turkish what-d'ye-call[illegible] guests, nearly 100 in nu[illegible] filed in behind, and led [illegible] ous colored guide, ent[illegible] ceeded directly to th[illegible] ic Gallery, so named [illegible] stalactites and sta[illegible] gether strangely rese[illegible] because there is a tra[illegible] that a Kentucky gi[illegible] sities of her mothe[illegible] an obnoxious (to [illegible] upon the face o[illegible] went to the brid[illegible] promise, and [illegible] The chamber [illegible] and 10 or 15 [illegible] by stalactites [illegible] lighted by means of many [illegible] spectators in brilliant [illegible] ranged themselves in a circle [illegible] As the minister of the Gospe[illegible] Parish, stepped into the altar [illegible] which sounded strangely sole[illegible] back from the deep recesses of [illegible] temple: "Dearly beloved, [illegible] here to fulfil one of God[illegible] Though in the caverns of [illegible] sight of Almighty God." [illegible] brooded over the scene [illegible] solemn words which unite[illegible] hearts. The ceremony [illegible] point, and as the min[illegible] motion for a divine b[illegible] upon the newly wedded couple, all invo[illegible] of relief. The bridal par[illegible] explore that portion of the [illegible] long route, while the others [illegible] hotel to discuss the wedding and [illegible] taste which led to the selection of such [illegible] for the ceremony.

A Woman John Gilpin in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 29.

Mary Burke is the name of a distinguished woman—unenviably distinguished—of this city. She never has since her maturity been considered a solid, valuable, or substantial citizen. Otherwise, Judge Straub, of the Police Court, would never have ordered her to leave the city.

It so happened that this aforementioned Mary chose yesterday and the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad to execute the injunction Judge Straub gave her. Coming to the depot on Plum street, she put herself under the especial care of Officer Crippen, the private watchman of that depot. In the course of events Mary left the depot, but returned soon after the Indianapolis train had gone, took a seat in the ladies' room, and became so conspicuous with her tongue that she had to be arrested.

She had no mind to walk to the station-house, and so had to be hauled in an express wagon. Mary rode part of the way as quietly as the little lamb whose fleece was white as snow, but on Central avenue, near Fifth street, a cavalier idea struck her, and, without moving from her seat, simultaneously knocked the express driver into the street and sprawled Officer Crippen on the bottom of the express wagon. Her arms had spread like a double finger-board at cross roads.

With a yell and a spring Mary was astride the frightened horse, whipping and riding like Tam O'Shanter, up Central avenue, her dilapidated bonnet streaming behind her head and held to her neck by two dirty ribbons, the loose hairs all pointing straight back from her head, her eyes glaring, and the horse's eyeballs flashing in sympathy. Jostled in the wagon, poor Crippen scrambled in vain efforts to regain an upright position and get hold of the lines that dangled under the horse's feet, while far in the rear the rider pursued the whooping she-Gilpin, running the gauntlet of a staring, laughing multitude, the only serious one of them all.

After Mary had gone several squares yelling, leaning forward and bobbing up and down like a monkey riding a steeple chase, Officer Crippen having flopped all over the bottom and sides of the express wagon, at last flopped right end up. Just then the steed, tired of the joke, kicked up and flung the reins into Crippen's hands. That officer, agile from the necessities of the situation, made a sure grab of the reins, braced his heels against the foregate of the express wagon, and gave the horse such a terrific wrench as to stop him stock still. Mary travelled on at a retarded rate of speed, and struck the pavement a glancing blow with her face about ten feet in front of the horse, and, sliding down like a sled runner about six feet further, lay very quietly. She was picked up, and escorted to the Ninth street accommodations for such as she. The driver came up after all was over, puffing like a two-horse power steam engine, and perspiring more freely than his horse. All along the route where this show took place the people took immense interest in it, and swarmed like bees to catch a glimpse of it, but no one volunteered to pass the hat around for money.

Madame Marie Ratazzi.

From the New York Herald, July [illegible].

A cable telegram from Florence brings us the intelligence that the celebrated Madame Ratazzi is insane. She was a cousin of Napoleon III., her grandfather having been Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and one of the brothers of Napoleon I. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who shot Victor Noir, is an uncle of the deceased lady, whose mother, the Princess Letitia, married in [illegible] Sir Thomas Wyse, the British Minister to Greece, by whom she had several children, including the subject of this sketch. The domestic relations of Sir Thomas and Lady Wyse were unhappy, and they finally separated. The wife then went to Paris, where she was thrown in society as Madame Wyse-Bonaparte. Her daughter was born in Athens on the 21st of July, 1833, was educated in Paris, and became distinguished in society for her beauty and talents. In 1850 she married, at Strasburg, [illegible] Frederic Solms, and was known for some years as the Countess Solms. In [illegible] she separated from her husband, and in 1863 married Urbano Ratazzi, the famous Italian statesman.

When Louis Napoleon became President of the French Republic he recognized his cousin as a member of his family, and she was welcomed at the Elysee. At the time of the *coup d'etat* Marie Wyse was a mere girl of 19 years, a belle of society, and much sought after in marriage. As stated above, she first married Solms and separated from him—or, rather, he left her, because the pair discovered that they were not affinities. During the following year she married Ratazzi, who had already achieved reputation as a statesman in Italy. As a member of the family circle she received a pension of five thousand dollars per annum. The greater part of the time she resided in Paris, where she had already made reputation as an author. What attracted attention in her writings was the boldness with which she satirized certain persons moving in the highest circles of society. For a time nothing was said to her, but she finally published a romance, under cover of which she attacked Count Cavour and the most eminent Ministers of the French Government, barely concealing their names from the public. The book created intense excitement everywhere in Italy and France. So profoundly was political society stirred by the scandal that Napoleon was compelled to take official notice of it. Madame Ratazzi's pension was withdrawn from her, and she was ordered to leave Paris. Going to Florence, she engaged actively in political intrigue. It was not long before she published another romance, full of personalities, in which the characters of the most aristocratic ladies of Italy were shamefully attacked. Hating Louis Napoleon with the utmost intensity, she used her influence with her husband against him. Ratazzi resigned the Premiership of Italy for the purpose of going into opposition to the Emperor, and became a strong advocate of an alliance with Prussia. All that she could do to injure the occupant of the Tuileries Madame Ratazzi did. [illegible] to make Victor Emanuel a convert to her views, she revenged herself by calling him a blockhead and exposing some of his love intrigues. Not that she was, herself, faultless as a wife, for some strong stories have been told about her; but she was, nevertheless, a woman of great ability, and one whose influence in Italian politics was at one time considerable.

A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

Representative Claiborne, of Brooks, Shot by Bentley, Messenger of the House.

From the Atlanta New Era, July [illegible].

The legislative halls were the scene of a bloody murder yesterday. At about [illegible] o'clock, when both houses were about to commence the labors of the day, three pistol shots were fired in rapid succession and a cap was heard to snap, denoting that a fourth attempt had been made to fire. On rushing into the lobby, a colored man was seen [illegible] down the stairs leading up from [illegible] street. This was M. Claiborne, one of the members from Brooks County. It was obvious that he was dying; he never spoke after he fell, being shot through the heart. His assassin was Bentley, the colored Messenger of the House.

Bentley, as Messenger of the House, had under his charge and control the pages, and recently discharged one of these, a colored boy named Alonzo, who was a ward of Senator Wallace. This discharge created a good deal of excitement and indignation among the colored members generally, who asserted that the boy had been discharged without cause, and Senator Wallace expostulated, and finally quarrelled with Bentley, the result of which was the arrest of the Senator for using violent language. This was answered by Mr. Wallace by a plea of privilege, and this question was decided yesterday morning by Judge Pittman, who discharged Mr. Wallace. It has been asserted that Bentley was equipped in case of a collision with Wallace. Claiborne, going into the House this morning, went to one of the pages and asked for his letter. Bently stepped up and made some remark when Claiborne said: "I don't want you to speak to me, you s— of a b—; I don't want anything to do with you." Bentley replied that he would see him outside. Claiborne stepped into the lobby, and went towards the Senate Chamber, [illegible] Bentley following him. [illegible] Bentley called to him [illegible] that when he refused [illegible] The first [illegible]

[illegible] WANTED. [illegible]
[illegible] CHANCE. [illegible]

[illegible] party of four [illegible] girls stated that while picking blackberries on the side of the hill, a few days since, the snake crawled quietly out of the bushes, coiled himself up in the only path by which they could retreat, and lay there gazing on the terror-stricken children with his fearfully bright eyes for fully an hour.

The children remained perfectly quiet until the serpent had concluded his inspection, when, without offering to molest them, he gently glided away and disappeared among the bushes. The children then started for home, but before they had gone far they heard a terrible hissing and growling noise behind them, and looking back discovered the monster with his body coiled in heavy folds around a sapling, above the branches of which his head protruded several feet, and kept up a constant circular motion, while his red tongue darted out with lightning-like rapidity.

The little ones made all haste homeward and informed their friends, who, with guns and pitchforks, started in pursuit. When the pursuers reached the tree no snake was to be seen, but the marks left by his passage through the bushes could be plainly traced for quite a distance. A day or two later a little negro had occasion to pass near this place, when, he alleges, the snake suddenly rushed out of the jungle and gave chase, stirring up a heavy cloud of dust, and causing the bushes and sticks over which he passed to snap, crackle and fly in every direction. By swift running the juvenile African managed to get out of his snakeship's jurisdiction in time to escape capture.

Many other persons claim to have seen the snake at various times and places within the past three weeks. One of his favorite amusements is said to be coiling his tail about the limb of a tree and swinging to and fro like a huge pendulum, darting his tongue out, and snapping his jaws, and emitting a sound between a hiss and a groan. A party to go in pursuit of the monster has been organized, and will start within a few days, when it is to be hoped the serpent will be killed or captured.

Oviedo-Bartlett.

Havana (July 20) Correspondence of the New York World.

Your readers must yet remember the Oviedo-Bartlett diamond wedding of New York, which, within a year, has been twice brought to public notice—first, by the engagement at Guanabacoa, between Senora Oviedo, *nee* Bartlett, and the Spanish police, in which the lady was gloriously triumphant; and second, by the death of Senor Oviedo. It befalls me to bring the affair a third time to notice, as it is passing through its culminating scenes. The old Senor died without making a will, and without having behind any legitimate children, his lovely American wife never having blessed the union with either boy or girl. Under the Spanish law the widow is entitled to only a certain percentage of the senor's vast wealth, while the remainder is to be divided among his nearest heirs-at-law. Now, for this remainder, which amounts to something like $3,000,000, there are already thirty-four claimants, including ten bastard children, male and female, who by law are, under certain stipulations that are said to exist in the case, entitled to a part of the wealth. I am told that ten more bastard children are on the way from Europe to also claim shares of the $3,000,000. This most complicated litigation is not only to result from Senor Oviedo's having died without making a will, but he is also shown to have been previous to the diamond wedding a very licentious, immoral man. Most of the bastards are "free persons of color." The share of Senora Bartlett-Oviedo of her husband's wealth, I am told, is valued at from $800,000 to $1,000,000, enough truly to enable her to soon find many men willing to make the defunct lord in her affections and relations, should she have a mind to anything. The lady, still only 24 years of age, of beauty and grace equalled by few of our young belles, now resides in a palatial mansion on Oficios street, but lives quite retired, wearing deep black for her old German husband.

German Wealth in New York.

New York Correspondence of the [illegible].

The richest man in New York, is he who was a German emigrant, who never learned "th," but always said "tousends" instead of "thousands," and "dat" instead of "that." His son William and his grandson John Jacob (Astor) are the chief landlords in America, but still retain the strong German aspect of their ancestor. Indeed, I think that Colonel John Jacob Astor might be taken for a newly-landed Prussian. Some important branches of manufacture have for a long time been in German hands and have brought immense wealth. Here are the Havemeyers, the Ockershausens and the Mollers, who have gathered immense fortunes out of the sugar-refining business which some of them yet control. The furniture business is still in their hands. The richest manufacturer of colors in this city is Daniel F. Tiemann, a German. The Stock Exchange abounds with German brokers, and German bankers are now among the heaviest men in Wall street. They have very strong national feelings, and will not remain idle spectators of their country's ruin. The most popular melody among them at present is that famous national song, commencing with the words, "[illegible]" [illegible]

A REAL ROMANCE OF THE PLAINS.

Spotted Tail in Mourning.

Love is all potent. The civilized and the barbarian, the weak and the strong, the chieftain and the meanest subject of his clan alike recognize its sway. Spotted Tail, the latest descendant of a long line of illustrious chieftains of the warlike Sioux, and whose name is familiar to the people of the entire country in connection with his recent visit with a party of his warriors to Washington and other Eastern cities, is a very good case in point. [illegible]

A MATRIMONIAL NEWSPAPER.

The London Spectator has a curious description of a paper published in England entitled the *Matrimonial News*, the express purpose of which is, by advertisements and correspondence, to enable persons desirous of marrying to meet with partners.

The editor, in his address to the public, deplores pathetically the hindrances to happiness resulting from civilization, social formalities, and the rules of etiquette, and propounds the advantages of an organ devoted to the objects of the "thousands of marriageable men and women, of all ages, capable of making each other happy, who never have a chance of meeting, either in town or country," and designed to bring such into "honorable communication." Forty words may be inserted for six stamps, or three times for one shilling. These forty words may represent a need, or propose to satisfy it.

It is obvious that the success of the proprietors of the *Matrimonial News* must depend on its advertising columns, which occupy a good half of eight pages; and unless the editor brings the negotiations initiated through the medium of these to a successful issue in the majority of cases, and receives the fee to which success entitles him "on the nail," we do not see how his share of the twelve stamps which come in for each advertisement, or of the additional shillings which he charges for postage of gratuitous advice "on points relating to courtship or matrimony, or any other difficult subject," can reimburse him his outlay of time and trouble in his arduous and responsible vocation. The prophet or priest of Hymen is surely deserving of better pay. But perhaps he has grounds for trust in the female gratitude, and is more confident than we can be, as outsiders, that the "Nellies with brown hair and dark blue eyes, amiable and affectionate, who [illegible] make good wives," and "are orphans, but have expectations at a future day," and the "Christines with dark hair and blue eyes, very domesticated and jolly, who think they have had enough of single life, and would like to meet with a fellow who does not look for a girl with money," will remember him out of the pin-money they realize when the "fellow" turns up, or the big fish is landed. As a rule he will do better to look to these gushing damsels, or to spinsters nearing the age of 40 "who wish to marry, and would like to correspond with Nos. 21, 34, 28, 50, 58, 52, 91, or 39, gentlemen whose notices appeared on the 9th of April"—for the douceurs which are to be his pecuniary compensation for his benevolent labors, rather than to the widow and widowers, who are less extravagant in their hopes and in the payment [illegible]

A FEARFUL TEMPEST.

Houses Moved and Torn Down—Large Loss of Property.

From the Mankato (Minn.) Union, July 29.

We mentioned last week some doings of a destructive tornado at Owatonna, on the 20th inst. Later advices show that the gale extended nearly across Southern Minnesota, covering a belt from ten to fifteen miles wide. The editor of the Wells *Atlas* was at Fairmont at the time. At this place, twenty miles west of the Blue Earth River, Shank's new building was moved from its foundation, and nearly all the chimneys in town were blown off.

The next we hear of its ravages was at Winnebago City and vicinity. There the lightning was incessant and the thunder terrific. Only one building was blown down in that town. One horse was killed by lightning, and two in the adjoining town of Verona. The general direction of the tornado was a little north of east. It is reported that a man and boy were killed between Winnebago and Wells. Dr. Farley writes to the St. Paul *Press* that Mr. A. A. Huntington, who was at the time in Dunbar, taking the census, reports that in that town several houses were blown down. One man hurried his family into the cellar, and that instant the house fell. A man by the name of Taylor lost property to the amount of $2,000; part of his house and barn, containing machinery, were swept away, besides fifty tons of hay, which was scattered for three miles. One farmer lost nine head of cattle, killed by falling trees. Trees eight inches through were twisted off.

The storm lapped over into the southern part of this county. Esquire Lockerby, who resides in the southern part of Mapleton, informs us that the gale at his place was fearful. It caught his hay rick, containing 40 tons of hay, which he had just finished stacking, turned it bottom upward, and scattered it for half a mile. Mr. L. says his house, which is firmly built and grouted, swayed to and fro, as if built of paper. He went to Wells next day, and passed eight houses on the route which were blown down or badly smashed. He was informed that a Mrs. Shadbolt was struck by the falling timbers of her house and, it was supposed, fatally injured. The *Atlas* gives a vivid picture of the storm as it swept over Wells. Twenty miles east of Winnebago City, Colonel Lounsbury's house was blown eight feet from its moorings and at the north end was split from top to bottom. Mrs. L. was alone with her three children but did not leave the house. Captain Day's house was blown from its foundation and racked some half dozen other dwelling-houses were served in like manner. Young Olesen's shanty was blown all to pieces, and the inmates badly injured. The *Atlas* says nothing of the injury done to the Wells House, from which we infer that the thousand dollars damage reported done to that fine hotel is a mistake. No lives lost and no serious damage done to grain in that region, but the fences are nowhere. The *Atlas* says the ditch on the north of the town was filled with people who had abandoned their houses and fled to it for protection, most of them in their night clothes.

Twenty miles still further east, at Albert Lea, Freeborn County, buildings, trees, and fences suffered severely. Corn was greatly damaged. The lightning was sharp, and the thunder startling, but no rain fell. The *Standard* says the beautiful gothic residence of A. G. Wedge, mainly completed, was badly racked and damaged. Mr. Gorton's house, south of the town, was thrown entirely from its underpinning. The house of Martin Johnson, three miles north, occupied by Hans Gilbertson, was blown down and nearly destroyed. No lives lost.

It was the northern wing of the storm, which did such heavy damage at Owatonna, still further east and more than thirty miles northward. The hour at which it occurred was between 1 and 3 o'clock on the 20th of July.

This is the first hurricane of so great an extent which has visited Southern Minnesota since its settlement. May the time be long before the coming of another.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR.

An Insult to a Lady in a Street Car Avenged by Her Brother—A Gentleman's Arm Broken.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 30.

There is always something interesting in an insult to a lady being followed by a swift punishment, and such a case occurred yesterday morning, the facts of which are briefly as follows: A day or so ago a young lady of high social standing, beautiful, modest, and refined in bearing, was riding in a street car. Her personal charms attracted the attention of a young medical practitioner who was in the same vehicle, and he became impatiently anxious to form her acquaintance. There was nothing very wrong in all this; but the disciple of Æsculapius permitted his ardor to outstrip his discretion. Just before the young lady left the car he threw his card into her lap with a few lines written thereon, requesting her to permit a correspondence to be opened. The lady was naturally indignant at this impertinence, and on returning home, reported the incident to her brothers, who determined to avenge the insult by condign chastisement. Yesterday morning the two brothers started on their chivalric expedition, one of them being armed with a cowhide, and the other having a revolver in his pocket, which, however, it was not his intention to use except in an emergency. They arrived at the doctor's office and found that gentleman there, sitting in company with a stalwart friend.

"Are you Dr. ——?" inquired one of the brothers, addressing the physician.

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Then, sir, I am come to thrash you for insulting my sister the other day."

And immediately the Doctor felt the sharp blows of a cowhide descending fast and thick upon his shoulders. The Doctor struggled with his antagonist, while his friend sprung to his feet and pitched in to rescue him. The disengaged brother drew a revolver and told him to stay where he was or a bullet would stop his advance. At this juncture the young lady's father, who, suspecting the nature of his sons' excursion, had followed them, appeared upon the scene. Seeing a big man apparently about to rush upon one of the boys, he seized a chair and struck the doctor's friend a violent blow, breaking the right arm. This serious piece of business brought the hostilities to a close and the wounded man was attended to. The police were called to arrest the young men and their father, but the doctor refused to prosecute and the prisoners were discharged. It is further stated that the medical man admitted that he had done wrong in endeavoring to form the lady's acquaintance by improper means, and otherwise made the *amende honorable*. His friend, however, who suffered so serious an injury by reason of the difficulty, was not disposed to let the matter end so quietly, and insisted upon swearing out a warrant for the arrest of the parties.

A Chicken-Soup Spring in Nevada—Water as a Hatching Agent.

The *Territorial Enterprise* gives the following interesting account of a remarkable spring in Nevada:

"About one mile from Elko, on the old White Pine road, are a number of curious hot springs, the property of Messrs. Lauminer & Gropper. One of these springs is really a great natural curiosity—a spring the like of which is, perhaps, nowhere else to be found in the whole world. It is a hot spring of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the water of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of the spring yields as much soup as could be obtained from twelve pounds of the same meat cooked in common water. The spring is one of a group of hot springs situated in a stretch of moderately hilly or rolling country, and is in no way remarkable in appearance. Like the other springs about the place, it is at the top of a little mound of loam and sediment formed by the decay of plants and mineral deposits from the water. Messrs. Lauminer & Gropper are now making use of the water of some of the springs for the purpose of hatching chickens, and [illegible] holding a dozen or two each, and these are placed in frames and sunk to the proper depth in the water, the temperature of which is regulated by the proper admixture of hot and cold water. The eggs are placed between layers of cotton wool, and are turned over once a day. The proprietors of the spring intend to go into this chicken-hatching business quite extensively as soon as they can erect the proper buildings. Chickens have been successfully hatched with little trouble and at no expense at Steamboat Springs, near this city. There is hot water and steam enough there to hatch out ten acres of eggs [illegible] formed to utilize all this waste hatching power?"

REAL ESTATE.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fullerton av, 216 ft w of Lincoln av, s f, 50x[illegible] ft; July 30 6,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ S E ¼ S E ¼ S E ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, east; June 1 4,000

Egan av, [illegible] Green st, n f, [illegible] ft; July 18 .... 2,[illegible]

Hyde Park av, n of Forty-ninth st, e front, 50x120 ft; July 9 3,000

Hyde Park av, n of Forty-ninth st, e front, 50x121¼ ft; July 8 .... 3,[illegible]

Hyde Park av, n of Forty-ninth st, e front, 50¼x150 ft; July 9 3,014

Block 13, Stone & Whitney's subdivision, of secs 6 and 7, 38 14, 10 acres; July 30 6,000

Five acres in se ¼ of sec 3, 38, 14 east; June 15 5,000

On street, 198 ft w of Evans av, and 308 ft s of Forty-[illegible] st, w front, [illegible] ft; July [illegible]

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Thomas av, nw cor of Follansbee st, e front, [illegible] ft; July 21 .... [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The drain of specie from the country by exportation has now amounted to nearly $16,000,000 in the last twenty days, being nearly seven times as much as was exported during the previous twenty days. During the last two weeks gold has been going out at the rate of about six and a half millions a week, and yet its price has not advanced for the last ten days, and it is not so high now as it was two weeks ago. The fact that about 10 per cent of the whole amount of specie in the country has been drawn off in exportation and yet the price of gold has only advanced about 7 per cent, shows a remarkable change in the gold market from what it was a year ago, when speculation, without any such legitimate cause to aid it, could cause fluctuations of from 25 to 30 per cent in a few days. With our securities in foreign markets, also, the same remarkable result is observed, viz.: the greatest decline was in the first panic on the declaration of war. A large portion of this decline has been recovered, in fact, owing to the advance in sterling exchange, the decline has been more [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Consultations,

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALES,

U. S. STANDARD,

Of all Sizes, with latest Improvements. Examine and Buy the best.

FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,

179 Lake-st., Chicago.
145 and 147 Walnut-st., Cincinnati.
206 and 207 Market-st., St. Louis.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible] Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES [illegible] REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.
STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Corporation Counsel on Special Assessments.

Reconsideration of the Assessment Roll for Widening State Street.

[illegible]

The motion to overrule Mr. Clark's objection was agreed to: yeas, 19; nays, 7—Donnellan, Walsh, Schmidt, Herting, and Kehoe.

Mr. Beers was called upon to state his objections. That gentleman being present was about to speak, when Ald. Woodard objected to the inauguration of any such practice which would turn the Council into a court, and occupy its time during the entire year. The objections were made in writing, and could be there examined, perhaps more carefully than before. But nothing should induce them to take the course indicated by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Beers had his redress in the courts if he were really outraged. He did not want him to come in there with lawyers and witnesses to examine and be examined.

Ald. Dixon wanted the great improvement put through, and Mr. Beers allowed a hearing.

Ald. Woodard claimed that Mr. Beers had had a hearing. He had presented his views in writing, and that met the point. A personal appearance was not advisable.

The counsel for Mr. Beers saw no advantage in addressing the Council. There were no rules for submitting evidence, and without them nothing further could be done.

The objections of Mr. Beers were overruled: [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ald. Hildreth offered the following, which was adopted:

[illegible]

Ald. Hildreth offered the following, which was adopted:

[illegible]

Alderman Russell offered the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works:

[illegible]

Alderman McGrath offered the following, which was passed:

[illegible]

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following ordinances:

For curbing, filling, and paving Twenty-fourth street, from Wabash to Calumet avenue.

For curbing, filling, and paving Superior street, from Pine to St. Clair.

For curbing and filling Huron street, from Wells to Clark.

For curbing and filling Huron street, from Townsend to Kingsbury.

For grading, curbing, and paving Madison, from State to Michigan avenue.

For curbing, filling, and paving Indiana, from Desplaines to Rucker.

For curbing and filling Superior, from Clark to Kingsbury.

For curbing, filling, and paving Twelfth, from Halsted to Centre avenue.

For curbing, grading, and paving South Park avenue, from Twenty-ninth street to Douglas place.

For curbing, filling, and paving Twelfth, from Centre to Ashland avenue.

For resetting curbstone and paving Sixteenth, from State to Michigan avenue.

For curbing and filling Ontario, from Clark to Kingsbury.

For curbing, filling, and paving Ontario, from Clark to Dearborn.

For curbing, filling, grading, and paving Michigan, from Cass to St. Clair.

For grading and macadamizing Rucker avenue, from Clark to Halsted.

For paving Jackson, from Canal to Halsted.

For paving Monroe, from Canal to Halsted.

For curbing, filling, grading and paving Twenty-sixth, from Wabash to South Park avenue, which was passed.

For curbing, grading and paving Loomis, from Madison to Van Buren.

For filling and planking all the alleys between Lytle street and Centre avenue, and Taylor and Twelfth, which was passed.

For curbing, filling and paving Canalport avenue, from Halsted to Morgan.

For opening Henry street through to Morgan.

For vacation of 15-foot alley in Sub-lots 20 to 40 of Lots 14 to 18, North Addition to Chicago.

For seventeen lamp posts on Erie, from Market to the river.

For sidewalk on east side of Forrest avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third.

For gas service pipes on Van Buren, between Halsted and Loomis; Halsted, between Lake and Indiana; Twelfth, between Canal and Lumber, and Park avenue, between Hoyne and Leavitt; which was passed.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Important Land Case Decided—Rebel Sympathisers Again.

An Old Rookery Demolished—The Kingsbury Estate—Pacific Hotel.

Circuit Court.

LAND CASE DECIDED—REBEL SYMPATHISERS AGAIN.

Frederick Zeigler v. George E. H. Hughes et al. This was a case involving the title to Sub Lot 3 of Block 16 Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, being 100 feet on Ontario street by 100 feet on Cass street. The facts were substantially these: In 1861, Zeigler, a resident of Baltimore, Md., having a mortgage upon the property in question, from Brantz Mayer, also of Baltimore, placed the same in the hands of Hughes, then a young lawyer in Chicago, formerly of Baltimore, for collection. It was an old claim, then barred by the statute of limitations; but, presuming that Mayer might not [illegible], Zeigler, acting through Mr. Glocker, as attorney, of Baltimore, agreed with Hughes to make the effort to enforce the mortgage. Hughes was to receive as a compensation one-fourth part of what should be realized.

[illegible]

The Court reviewed the testimony touching the value of the property. A number of citizens, property-holders and real estate dealers had been examined, whose opinions widely differed touching its value. At the time of Hughes' purchase from Zeigler, as was shown by the evidence, and, as was well known, real estate in Chicago was greatly depressed, and was, in fact, the subject of traffic, almost worthless. It was during the early period of the war. The persons in this proceeding, Hughes included, were then sympathised with the South. It led them to a low appreciation of Northern property, and no doubt they were honest in their conclusions regarding it. In the changed circumstances, it was difficult, even for men residing here, and sympathising with the North in the war, to recall their impressions at that time, and most of the witnesses who had testified to the high value of the property in 1862, had done so from general recollection. While on the other hand the defendants had introduced evidence of actual sales, about that time, of real estate in the neighborhood, which the Court thought was much the most reliable testimony. According to this testimony there did not appear to have been any misrepresentation on the part of Hughes as to its value.

It was further remarked that in considering these representations the nature of the claim Hughes was buying should be taken into account.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Dan Bryant's Minstrels opened last evening at the Opera House for a season of one week. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An Old Rookery Demolished.

The demolition of the old rookery No. 149 Randolph street, adjacent to the Sherman House, occasioned considerable excitement in that neighborhood at an early hour yesterday forenoon. In addition to pulling down the building, its occupant, Charles Fabbri, fruit dealer and small confectioner, was summarily ejected, with stock, into the street. So far as could be learned, it appears that Fabbri has occupied the building for the past eighteen months, without paying rent, and a writ of ejectment was issued, sometime ago, at the instance of Maurice H. Merriman, agent of T. B. Bryan, the owner of the property. Time was given Fabbri to leave, but he refused, and yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a force of workmen, with an officer, removed the effects of the fruit dealer, and tore down the building in a jiffy. This caused a sensation in the neighborhood, and much rejoicing at the removal of the old eye-sore. But Mr. Fabbri, who arrived on the ground after the abrupt proceeding, obtained an injunction to prevent Mr. Merriman from any way interfering with him. The document was issued from the Circuit Court, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Ayars. Unfortunately for Fabbri, but fortunately for the public, the paper came too late. The "old landmark" was a mass of decayed matter, soda fountains, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and ginger beer lay in great confusion with a big pile of bricks which are ready to be placed in position for a new and handsome structure designed to fill up the gap between the large buildings on either side of the two lots now vacant. Still, Signor Fabbri succeeded in preventing any further work on Mr. Merriman's part until the matter is heard by Judge Williams.

Announcements.

A call signed by H. B. Miller, O. S. Mann, W. W. Woodard, S. McCotter, and twenty others, is made for the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward to convene this evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 380 West Lake street, near Ann, for the purpose of considering the best interests of the party.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home on to-morrow at 10 a. m.

—The monthly meeting of the managers of the Hospital for Women and Children will take place at the hospital, No. 402 North State street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Rev. Father Prescott will preach this evening on "Heaven," at Ascension Church, corner of Elm and LaSalle streets. Seats free.

—The Chicago Lyceum will debate to-morrow evening in lower Farwell Hall the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That France was justified in her late declaration of war against Prussia."

A Mysterious Affair.

At the West Lake street fire on Saturday a. m. one Mrs. Kelly, residing at No. 115 West Lake street, appeared upon the scene as a spectator, and while standing in a hall door near the burning building in company with some strange woman, the report of a pistol shot was distinctly heard, and the strange woman referred to at once took a speedy departure, while Mrs. K., receiving the shot, swooned away and was conducted to her residence. Dr. R. H. Harcourt, surgeon, was sent for, and after some trouble, found the bullet lodged deeply in the immediate vicinity of the left hip, and reports that, had the course of the ball been an inch and a half out of the direction taken, death would have been inevitable. Deep mystery envelopes this strange affair, for Mrs. K. is a poor widow woman, without an enemy in the world, and it is the hypothesis that the ball was intended for the strange woman before referred to. With care and attention Mrs. K. will recover, at least so says Dr. Harcourt. Can or will the police discover the perpetrator of this dastardly act.

[illegible] of the Board of Health [illegible] yesterday at 3 o'clock p. m., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst Mr. Giles, one of the members of this Board, therefore:

[illegible]

Resolved, That the members of this Board, the Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary Police, attend the funeral in a body, and that invitations be extended to the Board of Police and Board of Public Works.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

The Board then adjourned.

The Caledonian Picnic.

The fifth annual picnic of the Chicago Caledonian Club will take place on Thursday, at Haas' Park. This annual gathering has been looked forward to for some time with more interest than usually attaches to picnics; and, from the efforts which have been made by the committee in arranging the programme, a pleasant entertainment may be anticipated. The prizes offered to competitors in the national games are extremely liberal, and a number of the best athletes in America are expected to be present. Donald Dinnie, the celebrated Scottish champion, arrived in the city yesterday, and will take a prominent part in the proceedings. He is the winner of no less than 1,100 prizes in the line of [illegible] his own country, and [illegible] it may be doubted whether he has an equal on this side of the Atlantic. He is accompanied by Mr. James Kennedy, the well-known Highland dancer, who will also give an exhibition on Thursday. The reception committee are General McArthur, Alexander White, Esq., Mr. John McGlashan, and Mr. Robert Clarke. The committee will use the most strenuous efforts to make this the picnic of the season. No improper characters will be admitted; the Police Commissioners have given orders to that effect, in order that respectable people may not be disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of their national holiday by any disreputable members of society.

An Absconding Clerk.

A few days ago a young man named David Josephi, residing at No. [illegible] South Clark street, [illegible]

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A full-sized working model of [illegible] fire escape, a description of which was given in these columns some time since, is now on exhibition at the office of the Fire Department, in the basement of the west wing of the Court House. The instrument is a fine piece of mechanism and well worth inspection by those interested in such matters.

[illegible]

—Charles Lamprecht, brother of the optician, has disappeared. He is 18 years of age, five feet five inches in height, and has light hair and eyes and moustache and whiskers. He was dressed in dark blue coat, dark pants and a blue and white striped shirt. His family, who reside at No. 117 Randolph street, are very anxious about him.

—George Carlinton, who was run over by a street car on the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, Sunday evening, died of his injuries at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the driver of the car from blame, as Carlinton was intoxicated and fell off the front platform. He lived at No. 138 Blue Island avenue.

—William Giles, an old resident of Chicago, died at his residence, No. [illegible] North [illegible] street, yesterday morning. He was born in [illegible], and came to Chicago in 1843, and was a member of the Board of Health when it was first organized.

—A shooting affray occurred in the rear of No. [illegible] East [illegible] street, last evening. [illegible] participants therein were two men, one of whom fired a shot at the other, and ran away. A policeman came up shortly thereafter, but the residents in the vicinity could not or would not give him any information as to the origin of the quarrel, or the names of the individuals concerned in it.

—A Norwegian, about 25 years of age, while intoxicated last evening, jumped into the lake at the foot of Madison street. Some citizens fished him out and delivered him to Detective Elliott. He was taken to the Central Station and asked what his name was. In reply he said "Nein, nein, vot for you wants him, I guess the lager, nein, nein." His friends can find him at the police headquarters.

—Some clothing which is supposed to have been stolen was found in the house of E. H. West, on Kinzie street, near Rush, yesterday morning.

—A trunk in the room of Charles Pearson, who lives at No. 48 Desplaines street, was robbed of $80 in cash a day or two since.

—Forty-one copper flues, two inches in diameter and eleven feet long, worth about $200, were stolen from the new car shops of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, outside of the city limits, on Monday.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Yacht Racing on Lake Michigan—The Recent Great Performances of Bonner's Horses Joe Elliott, Pocahontas, and Dexter.

AQUATIC.

The decision of the judges in the yacht race contest on Saturday last, between the Naiad, Velocipede, and Volante, was reserved until Monday, on account of the closeness of the race. On yesterday the victory was awarded to the Naiad. Another race will take place to-day between the Lucy and Velocipede, for $50, starting at Twelfth street and rounding the crib once. Captain Appleton will sail the Lucy, and Captain T. Hasling the Velocipede. Captain G. C. Smith, of the Lucy, challenges any boat under thirty feet water line to sail against the Lucy on Friday next. He will put up $25, and any contestant will be required to put up but $10, which must be down previous to Friday. Captain S. can be found at No. 325 State street.

THE TURF.

Though Mr. Bonner has withdrawn his famous trotters from the track, he does not suffer them to rest from inactivity. He keeps them constantly, not only up to the speed for which they are so noted, but he seems always prepared to astonish chance lookers-on by letting out another link, and demonstrating that he is determined to keep a little ahead of all competitors for the champion banner of the trotting turf, which floats over his stable. A day or two since, a number of the lovers of the horse chanced to meet at Fleetwood. They were rewarded with a rare treat in the way of speed. By permission of Mr. Bonner, who was on the ground, John Murphy drove Joe Elliott, the famous 5-year-old by Major Winfield, to harness. The colt went to the half-mile pole without a skip, in 1:06. Next, Dan Mace paraded Pocahontas—by Ethan Allen, out of the celebrated pacing mare Pocahontas—also in harness. Her ladyship went to the half-mile pole in 1:01¾, and performed the feat with no apparent effort. To cap the climax, Mr. Bonner appeared behind Dexter, to his road wagon, and this greatest son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian went to the half-mile pole in 1:08. Since the exhibition of the marvellous speed above noted, Dexter has materially bettered his previously brilliant record. On Saturday last Mr. Bonner, who weighs one hundred and ninety-five pounds, drove him again to his road wagon, over [illegible] and the wonderful animal flew to the half-mile pole in 1:05¾. He was timed by Mr. Stephen Knapp, Jr., and several gentlemen present. Mr. D. Walton made the time 1:05, but others assert that 1:06¾ was correct. Horsemen will better appreciate the fact by referring to the record of fast time. Flora Temple trotted it, to skeleton wagon, in 2:25, while her best time in harness was 2:19¾; Lady Thorne has shown 2:18½ in harness and 2:24 to skeleton wagon. The Peerless trotted in public to skeleton wagon, but not in a race, in 2:23¼. By reviewing the above figures they will appreciate fully Dexter's unparalleled performance.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Meeting of German Societies—A Grand Open Air Concert to be Held—Letters from Correspondents.

A meeting of delegates of various German societies was held last evening in Germania Hall, to take measures to aid Prussia in the contest with France. Mr. P. Claussenius was elected Chairman, and Mr. George Wenborn, Secretary.

The following societies were represented: Schleswig Holsteinische Verein, Union Turnverein, Chicago Turnverein, Teutonia Lodge, No. 54; Aurora Turnverein, Chicago Arbeiter Verein, Germania Turnverein, Hamburger Club, Frohsinn Verein, German American Military Association, Germania Mannerchor, Concordia Mannerchor, Chicago Turngemeinde, Freie Sangerbund, and Turn Verein Vorwarts.

Mr. F. A. Hoffman made a stirring and patriotic address, and moved that when news of a great battle shall be received, the Chairman call a mass meeting of Germans and sympathizers with Germany.

The motion prevailed.

A communication was read from the German Patriotic Aid Society, of New York, recommending that German mass meetings be held all over the United States on the 18th inst.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. George Schneider spoke patriotically for a long time, appealing to all who loved the Fatherland to work well, that her honor and integrity may be maintained, for German America would feel defeat worse than the Deutschland itself. Americans were in sympathy with Prussia. [illegible]

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Defeat of the White Stockings by the Athletics—Score, 18 to 11.

The Game Lost through Bad Fielding—Announcements, Etc.

Once more Chicago's professional base ball club has fallen a victim to superior play, the last defeat being inflicted yesterday by the Athletics, of Philadelphia, who were able to score with a victory at the rate of nearly two to one. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the fourth inning there occurred one of those unfortunate cases of misunderstanding for which nobody could be blamed in this instance, but which, added by subsequent errors, gave the Athletics nine runs where they should have had not more than four. Reach struck a ball to the left and back of the plate, which Craver supposed of course was foul, and that he had not heard the umpire when he made the call. Foul was not called, however, and before Craver had discovered the blunder—having leisurely gathered the ball, which he could have fielded in ample time for the out—Reach had made his base, and Pratt, who had taken first on called balls, and second on a wild pitch, had gained third, when, but for the mistakes intervening, he should have been caught at second, on Reach's hit, by Craver to Wood. A little good batting, a great deal of wild pitching, a muff by Hodes, and neglect by Meyerle to support the home plate, brought about the nine runs, and gave the Athletics a lead which their opponents could never overcome.

Altogether, it was a terribly bad game throughout on the part of the White Stockings, and clearly demonstrates the necessity of reorganizing the infield. Until this is done, there is little hope that the club will win a first-class game this year. Still we are gaining experience and accumulating history, and if we have failed in our attempt to organize in one year a base ball club commensurate with Chicago's ardent desires and expectations, we have only repeated the failures of other cities, while we have learned many things which will be of future benefit. We still have a club sufficiently strong to compel our visitors to do their level best to beat it, so that splendid exhibitions are afforded the public after all. If we can have this satisfaction, together with the prospect of a great improvement next year, the project of the organization of the Chicago Base Ball Club will not have ended in utter failure. Below is

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This afternoon the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and Athletics, of Chicago, will try conclusions at Ogden Park. The Lone Stars are a fine amateur organization. The Athletics are second to none in the city, and a close, exciting game is looked for. The admission is but 25 cents, and the game promises to be well worth the money.

—The game between the Stars and Baltics, in connection with the junior tournament, will be played this forenoon at Ogden Park.

—A regular meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Club will be held this evening. A full attendance is especially desired for the transaction of important business.

—A meeting of the Amateur Club is to be held to-morrow evening at Goodrich's office, No. 125 Dearborn street.

—The regular meeting of the Active Club will be held this evening at No. 148 Indiana street. Every member is requested to be present.

THE BALTICS' WESTERN TOUR.

Next week the Baltic Juniors Club leaves Chicago for a Western trip, playing as follows: Aug. 8, Dupage Club, Danby; Aug. 9, Knight Templars, Geneva; Aug. 10, Elgin Club, Elgin; Aug. 11, Forest City, Rockford; Aug. 13, Key City, Dubuque; Aug. 13, to be arranged; Aug. 14 (Sunday), no game; Aug. 15, Actives, Clinton; Aug. 16, Fulton Club, Fulton; Aug. 17, the club at Davenport; Aug. 18, the club at Rock Island; Aug. 19, Sterling Club, Sterling; Aug. 20, home, unless other games are arranged en route. The following is the Baltic nine: Lawler, catcher and Captain; Rae, pitcher; Cashine, 1st base; Charleston, 2d base; Dolan, 3d base; Kriss, short stop; Turner, left field; Lerow, centre field; Day, right field; Marks, substitute.

MISCELLANEOUS GAMES.

The Weldons beat the Daisy Cutters, 34 to 24.

The La Portes, of La Porte, beat the Fearless, of New Buffalo, 25 to 18.

The Mutuals, of Janesville, beat the Everetts, of Oshkosh, 40 to 25.

A SUGGESTION FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—A communication in a morning paper thinks that, as base ball communities feel a deep interest in the third or deciding game between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and Athletics, of Philadelphia, this game ought not to be played in either of those cities, but at some point where the citizens and spectators would be entirely fair toward both sides. The grounds in this city are suggested.

[illegible]

BOARD OF POLICE.

[illegible]

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. [illegible]

Referred to the Superintendent, with instructions to enforce the law rigorously.

[illegible]

The board adjourned at 6:45 p. m.

"FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you permit me to reply to the article in the Sunday issue of your paper entitled "Frightful Accident." The facts in the case are as follows: [illegible]

R. H. LEAVENWORTH,
Druggist, No. 268 South Clark street.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Waltham Watch.—To the Editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

A New Advertising Dodge.—Every time a lady who uses fragrant Sozodont opens her mouth, she advertises the article. The state of her teeth is a certificate of its excellence. [illegible]

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful in every house.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan. Use "Perry's" Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & CO., New York.

Cod Liver Oil.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

STANDING ROOM ONLY!

Triumphant return of the great

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The great Oriental burlesque, with everything new, a magnificent production.

THE HAPPY MAN.

A SQUIRE FOR A DAY.

The famous Song and Dance Artists

HOGAN and HUGHES.

DANCING LITTLE STEVIE ROGERS.

All the old favorites remain and appear. Everything new, sparkling and refined.

Admission, 35, 50, and 75 cents.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2, and every night this week. Immense success of the World-Famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

From Bryant's Opera House, New York.

Bryant's Minstrels, DAN BRYANT.
Bryant's Minstrels, DAVE REED.
Bryant's Minstrels, SHOO FLY.
Bryant's Minstrels, UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.
Bryant's Minstrels, LITTLE MAC.
Bryant's Minstrels, LITTLE MAC.
Bryant's Minstrels, BRYANT'S SUPERIOR.
Bryant's Minstrels, QUINTETTE.
ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOOR, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

HAAS' PARK.

CALEDONIAN
PICNIC AND GAMES
TAKE PLACE
THURSDAY, the 4th inst.
AT
HAAS' PARK.

N. B. Secure your tickets early, as only a limited number will be issued. JOHN McGLASHAN, Chief.
JOHN A. HUNTER, Sec'y.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE.

Daily from Clark-st. Bridge for the Crib at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., by the Steamer SARAH VAN EPPS; for Hyde Park every Saturday and Sunday afternoon, leaving at 3, returning 6:30; moonlight excursions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings, with Nevans & Dean's Band for dancing on Saturday nights. Fare 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE.

The Boys' and Girls' Departments are open, as usual, for two hours daily during July and August. New comers prepared to enter their respective classes in September, without extra charge.

BUSINESS COLLEGE open throughout the year.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. [illegible] REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. HARVEY, Formerly Harvey & Wheeler. Capt. C. H. TYLER, Late of the River.

AUCTION HOUSE
OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
119, 121 and 123, cor. Fifth and Pine-sts.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest Auction House west. Built by us expressly for the sale at Auction of every description of merchandise, &c. St. Louis is the best auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments. Our commissions from 6 to 10 per cent. We refer to the merchants of St. Louis. HARVEY & TYLER.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Soft Hats, Cloth Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.,

At auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
96 Boxes Tin Plate, 3 Pigs Tin,

At Auction, for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. The above goods were saved from the wrecked Wabash and will be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, August 4, at 9½ o'clock, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st., will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, August 2, at 9½ a. m.,

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hickory and White Shirts, Overalls, Hosiery, Notions; also, 20 Crates Assorted Crockery,

In open lots, and a fine assortment of

Table Cutlery.

80 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots,
60 cases Women's, Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Congress, and Slippers,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of a splendidly fitted-up Drug Store, costly Fountain, with plated tops, recently cost $4,000, at auction on the premises, 374 Blue Island-av., this day (Tuesday) at 10 a. m., without reserve.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 64 WEST MADISON-ST.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of the Furniture of 12 Rooms, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Carpets, etc., on the premises as above, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10 a. m., without reserve.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS.

[illegible]

By GRUBB & MEYER,
Auctioneers, 152 [illegible]

[illegible]

By D. LONG, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Constable's Sale.

[illegible]
JOHN LAUGHLIN, Constable.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MATHEWS, Clairvoyants, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

French Troops Cross the Border and Assume the Offensive.

Attack in Force on the Prussian Position at Saarbruck.

The Works Carried After a Two Hours' Engagement.

Extraordinary Scene in Berlin on the Departure of King William.

Prussia Demands of Austria why She is Arming.

War Measures Demanded by the English People.

AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices have been received here by telegraph from the Prussian headquarters on the Rhine to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There had been no general engagement up to that time, when scouting parties and skirmishers from both armies were continually making raids into the enemy's country.

[illegible]

PARIS, Aug. 2—Evening.—An official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day at 11 o'clock in the morning the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlooked Saarbruck, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The élan of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at 11 o'clock and ended at 1. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him, was everywhere enthusiastically received on the first field of battle, his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and sang froid in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 p. m.

MAYENCE, Aug. 2—10 a. m., via LONDON.—King William arrived this morning with several members of his staff. His Majesty has received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The *Figaro* announces that the government has refused the offer of the American General P. H. Sheridan to serve in the French army.

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

DENMARK.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

INDIA.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]